# ATLAS OF ANCIENT HISTORY

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EDINBURGH AND LONDON

like homing Seamen, that on this broad Surface
of the unfruitful ocean seeks her Prey
And often dips her pinions in the Brine."

The Odyssey

# A SCHOOL ATLAS

OF

# ANCIENT HISTORY

THIRTY-THREE MAPS AND PLANS PRINTED IN COLOURS
WITH PLANS OF CITIES IN BLACK AND WHITE, AND
NOTES ON HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

INDEX TO PLACE-NAMES

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# PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THE selection of Maps for this Atlas has been made with the desire to afford a full recognition of the great influence of geographical factors upon the history of ancient western civilisation. The history and institutions of the Mediterranean peoples are considered, in Professor Myres's phrase, as "the outcome of man's attempt to live efficiently under Mediterranean conditions." The first group of Maps, accordingly, illustrates the climate, structure, and vegetation of the countries of the Mediterranean region in which ancient civilisation arose and developed. The second group deals with the eastern empires which preceded the rise of Greece. The third is devoted to the history of Greece and the spread of Hellenic culture throughout the Mediterranean basin. The last illustrates the rise and expansion of Rome, the successor of Greece in the work of civilisation, and its final overthrow on the breakdown of the system of frontier defence by the Barbarians. The collection of Maps thus forms a connected whole, but far the greater portion is devoted to Greek and Roman history. Among these latter Maps, for the first time, in the publishers' belief, in a Classical Atlas of this kind, has been included a number of Physical Maps, orographically coloured, to bring out the influence of physical geography upon the course of history, and of military history in particular. Upon other Maps, politically coloured, the surface relief is shown by mountain hachures.

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# NOTES ON THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

By W. R. KERMACK, B.A., F.R.G.S.

**Geography and History in the Mediterranean** (Maps 1 to 4).—The development of Western civilisation in the countries of the Mediterranean basin was profoundly influenced by their geographical surroundings; it has been truly described as "a supreme effort to *live well* under Mediterranean conditions." Climatic conditions, in the first place, differ greatly in the Mediterranean from those prevalent elsewhere in Europe and in Asia. The Mediterranean is a region of winter rainfall and summer drought, due to the fact that during the summer months it comes within or just at the edge of the sphere of the dry trade winds, blowing over land from the colder north-east; while in winter the south-west anti-trades blow from lower latitudes across the Atlantic, bringing rain. The average annual rainfall at Jerusalem, for example, is 26 inches, but only 2½ per cent. falls between the beginning of May and the end of October. The northern limit of the rainless summer corresponds generally with the 40th parallel of latitude, and in its western half the Mediterranean region is bounded northward by districts which receive a considerable amount of summer rain. To the east, where the westerly winds of winter cannot carry their load of moisture, desert prevails; and to the south stretches the real boundary of Europe, the Sahara, perpetually subjected to the influence of the drying trade winds. Geologically, as well as climatically, northern Africa belongs to the Mediterranean, the Atlas range from Morocco to Tunis forming part of the Alpine fold system. This connection has its reflection in the course of ancient as well as of modern history.

As regards temperature, the region is naturally by its latitude a relatively warm one. The group of midland water basins, however, exercises in summer a moderating (cooling) influence, and a warming influence during the winter months. This is brought out in Maps 1 and 2, by the colouring in Map 1 of the space between the isothermal lines of 46·4° and 57·2° F., in Map 2 of the space between the isotherms of 75·2° and 78·8° F. The similar influence of the Black Sea is also to be observed. This effect of the midland sea, however, is more marked in the western than in the eastern half of the Mediterranean.

Save where increased by great elevation of the land surface or by local moist winds, the rainfall of the region is, on the whole, scanty, though the great inland sea allows the prolongation eastwards into the continental mass of Europe, Asia, and Africa of more copious rains than there would otherwise have been. This scantiness inevitably affects vegetation, the continuous forest of more northern Europe being here replaced by dwarf evergreen shrubs, or *maquis*, and by certain trees, of which the most important are the vine and olive, which by their elaborate root system can draw water from the deeper layers of the soil, and offer considerable resistance to drought. The drought of summer makes grass lands, and therefore dairy produce, impossible, save in specially favourable local conditions. The vine and olive supply the wine and the oil which take the place of the beer, or stronger drink, and the cheese and butter, of the north; while wheat, sown in autumn and nourished by "the early and the latter rain" of autumn and spring, ripens before the drought of the Mediterranean summer. Other characteristic Mediterranean trees are the holm oak, maritime and Corsician pines, chestnut, beech, cypress, and fruit trees, notably orange and lemon; while figs, sesame, millet, garlic, and flax are greatly valued. Characteristic shrubs are evergreens specially adapted to resist drought; above all, the cactus. The typical draught animal is the ox, and, in the East, the donkey.

The Mediterranean, then, must be recognised as a region of marked individuality, which has reacted on its history. Not vegetation only, but a type of man himself is characteristically "Mediterranean," brunette in colouring, oval in face and skull form, sharply contrasting with "Alpine" and "Northern" man, the other two types of the white-skinned race in the Old World. Mediterranean history, too, must be recognised, as already pointed out, as the record of attempts to "live well" under Mediterranean conditions, and in the overthrow of the Minoan culture in the Aegean, as in the barbarian inroads which broke up the Roman Empire (Map 27), are to be seen interruptions of such attempts, made by the dwellers in the grass lands to northward. These inroads, too, it seems, may have been due to periodical climatic changes which brought about the drying up of the grass lands, thus forcing their nomad populations to push beyond their natural boundaries to find food for their surplus mouths. It is at any rate significant that both the inter-

ruptions of the normal course of Mediterranean history above referred to are coincident in time with waves of pressure from the Libyan desert on the Egypt of the eighteenth dynasty and the Roman province of Africa.

**Aegean Civilisation** (Map 10).—The old conceptions of the beginnings of Greek history prevalent when Grote wrote in the middle of the nineteenth century have been revolutionised, mainly as the result of the work of Schliemann at Troy, Mycenae, and Tiryns (1870-84), and of A. J. Evans in Crete (begun 1900). The Bathy-Orographical Map of the Mediterranean Basin (Map 3) shows the essential unity of all the lands surrounding the shallow basin of the Aegean Sea, and it is now known that in pre-classical, as well as in classical, times the histories of these lands have been closely connected. The Aegean lies in the centre of the eastern Mediterranean, and the Aegean states were most favourably situated for the development of a sea-power to be dominant in its waters. The region seems from Neolithic times to have been inhabited by a branch of long-skulled "Mediterranean man," but it was in Crete, naturally fertile and insularly secure, that a real civilisation first developed, and about 2500 B.C. there became established in that island a strong monarchical state, centred at Cnossus, and with over-sea relations with Egypt, Cyprus, and the south Aegean. This is the period entitled by Evans "Middle Minoan." It is distinguished by a system of pictographic writing, and by beautiful polychrome pottery. After about 2000 B.C. Cretan power underwent for a time a certain decline, while other communities of the Aegean area—most of them favourably situated in regard to maritime commerce, such as Tiryns and Hissarlik—began to develop. By about 1600 B.C. Aegean civilisation had become general over the whole area, penetrating on the east to Syria and inner Asia Minor, on the west to Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain; and Crete, having recovered her former power and prosperity, was apparently dominant throughout the Aegean. This period is marked by development of the art of writing, by great architectural skill, by sanitary and hydraulic science. The change in the position of Crete may have been brought about by the influx of fresh blood from the north; some authorities, on the other hand, hold that it is Mycenae—the Mycenae of the bee-hive tombs—rather than Crete which must be recognised as the central ruling and civilising influence. However this may, there was apparently, not long after 1500 B.C., an invasion of the Aegean coast-lands and islands by some northern race, probably precursors of the later "Hellenes," in which were included the Achaeans, represented in the Homeric poems as the dominant people in Greece. Under these conquerors, though the Cnossian palace was destroyed and a period of general decline set in, the Aegean culture was still continued, in a debased and inferior form, till about 1000 B.C. it was once again, and finally, overthrown, probably by the advance from the north of the barbarous, but iron-using, tribes, which Homer and later Greek tradition knew as the Dorian invaders.

**Egypt** (Map 9).—For 600 miles from Wady Halfa to Cairo the rift of the Nile valley cuts through the desert rock surface of the African continent, at Halfa and at Assuan meeting transverse reefs of harder rocks which form the Second and First Cataracts. The width of the valley above Thebes is 10 to 15 miles; below Thebes it narrows to an average of less than two, so that even to-day the entire area for cultivation is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Yorkshire. Below Cairo the river, free of its rock walls, begins to branch, now into two, formerly into seven distinct main streams, and spreads the rich alluvial soil it carries in flood over 150 miles of breadth and 100 miles of depth of its delta. This is Lower, as the rock-bound course of the Nile from Halfa is Upper Egypt. Both alike were the "Gift of the River," in that their yearly harvest depended on the fertilising powers of the Nile mud laid on their fields by the river, swollen by the monsoon rains of Abyssinia.

On east and west alike stretched the desert. On the north-west this desert barrier is the ancient Marmarica, an arid limestone plateau, 400 miles in length. It is traversed only by two routes: on the north along the coast, and inland by the line of the oases Jarabub, Siwa, Gara, Moghara, leading to the head of the delta. Egypt was repeatedly subjected to invasion from the west by migrations, in time of drought, from the Libyan grass lands. Further south than Marmarica the sand dunes of the Libyan desert prevent routes from the west reaching the Nile valley, save where the line of the oases Farafra, Dakla, and Kharga touches it at Thebes or Abydos.

On the eastern border lies the desert of Tih, mud flats first along the coast, the famous "Serbonian Bog," then rising inland into sand dunes, and again to the granites of Mount Sinai. This is the "Desert of the Wanderings" of the Israelites; by its routes Abraham entered Egypt and Mary and Joseph fled from Herod the Great. These routes, defined by the strings of wells in palm oases, are three in number: (1) from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to Suez by Nekhl, and thence to the head of the delta; (2) from Hebron and Beersheba by Maghara to Ismailia; and (3) "by the way of the Philistines," by Rafa, El Arish, and Katia to Kantara, where there was a crossing-place between the lakes lying on the line of the present Suez Canal.

By Neolithic times at any rate all essential

physical features of the region were much as they are to-day; and probably in that epoch the lower valley of the Nile was settled by incomers from Punt (Somaliland), who were African in race. These, after they came north, were conquered by another race, perhaps Asiatic in origin. The routes these Asiatic immigrants followed, and the districts where they established themselves, were probably two. In the north they seem to have entered the delta by way of Suez. Their more important settlement was about Abydos. Here at Koptos the bend of the Nile brings it within about 100 miles of the Red Sea, and the Wadi Hammamat leads to Leucos Limen. In this region too, Kharga, the easternmost of the line of western oases, approaches the Nile valley. As well as intercourse with east and west, there was connection with the tribes south and north, up-river with the prevailing wind for nine months in the year, and down-river with the stream. Thus in this specially favoured district the first dynasty had its centre; and here, too, the Pharaohs of the middle and new kingdoms had their capital at Thebes. Memphis, however, at the apex of the delta, was better placed to control both Upper and Lower Egypt; and was thus for 500 years the capital of the third to the sixth dynasties. Whenever, however, Egypt became part of an alien overseas empire, the centre of gravity inevitably shifted northwards towards the Mediterranean. For the Greeks and Romans this centre was Alexandria. Alexandria was thus a Greek city, with a cosmopolitan population, and a climate Mediterranean rather than African. Its commercial greatness was due to the facts that Egypt was one of the main granaries of the ancient world, as well as one of the chief manufacturing, and, therefore, exporting, countries of the day.

**Syria and Palestine** (Map 8).—Syria forms the northern end of the peninsula of Arabia, the home of the Semitic race. It does not, however, form part of the Arabian desert plateau, which, nearly 90 miles from the Mediterranean, is cut off by the twin ranges of the Lebanons, stretching parallel to the coast from Mount Taurus to the Red Sea. Syria is the strip of fertile land, 70 to 10 miles in breadth, which results from the supply of moisture provided by the mountains in conjunction with the sea.

Thus to the ancients Syria was a bridge between the two great river-civilisations of Mesopotamia and Egypt, with the desert on one hand, the Mediterranean on the other. Palestine, the southern portion of this bridge, consists of an inland strip of mountain land and a coastal plain, roughly parallel, each divided lengthwise into two; the coastal plain into a belt of sand-dunes, and a broader inland plain; the mountains divided by the Jordan valley. In the north of Syria Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon are separated by the wide valley of Cœle-Syria. The highest summit of Anti-Lebanon is Hermon. From it the Jordan flows southward through the lake of Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and then plunges down 1000 feet to the Dead Sea. Palestine is thus cut off from the tableland of the Hauran and the Mountains of Moab.

Palestine, however, would never have taken its place as a bridge had the hill barrier west of Jordan remained unbroken. Between the hills of Galilee and the mountains of Ephraim breaks the Plain of Esdraelon, which reaches the Jordan through the valley of Jezreel and, by the pass of Kishon, joins the coastal plain at the Bay of Acre. From Esdraelon southwards runs a long central spur, forming first the mountains of Ephraim, broken by wide plains as at Shechem and Samaria, then the Jebel El-Kuds about Jerusalem, and the higher Jebel El-Khalil at Hebron. This plateau is, as a whole, well over 1500 feet above sea-level. The hills on which Jerusalem stands rise to more than 2500 feet. The passes of Southern and Central Palestine run east and west, climbing from the Jordan valley and the coastal plain to the central ridge. The usual route of ancient times was up the broad valley of Ajalon, from which there is a gradual ascent by the Pass of Beth-horon. This Pass of Beth-horon was the scene of the great victory of Joshua over the five kings. From Bethel, farther north on the main ridge, descends the eastern counterpart of Beth-horon, the Wadi Harith, "the passage of Michmash or Ai," commanded at the Jordan valley end by the city of Jericho.

The coastal plain stretches between the mountains and the Mediterranean, 4 miles wide at Acre, 200 yards only where it rounds Mount Carmel, 20 miles wide at Ascalon. In its northern portion it is known as the Plain of Sharon, in the south as the Plain of the Philistines. North of the Bay of Acre it is continued into the Plain of Phœnicia. It is cut off from easy access to the sea by a belt of sand-dunes, which fringes the coast from just south of Tyre. There are thus no good harbours in Southern Syria. Jaffa had in Solomon's time a harbour, which is now entirely filled up. Otherwise on the coast, south of Carmel, there are no possibilities even of harbourage. To the north Phœnicia, protected to landward by the mountains but at the same time pressed outwards by them towards the sea, was situated advantageously with reference to the wheat-bearing regions on the African coast and round the Black Sea; while Cyprus, clearly visible from the hills of Northern Syria, beckoned westwards on the sea-way which led by the stepping-stones of Asia Minor, Rhodes, and Crete, to Greece, Sicily, Africa, Spain, and the Pillars of Hercules.

Up this coastal plain from Egypt ran the great highway from Africa to Asia, forking at Ashdod:

(1) by Joppa and Caesarea to the sea-pass round Carmel; (2) by Ekron, Lydda, and Antipatris to the passes leading by Megiddo over the low hills east of Carmel or through the valley of Dothan to Esdraelon. From Esdraelon routes reached Damascus (1) by the Plain of Gennesaret, west of the Sea of Galilee, and a passage over the Jordan between Merom and Galilee; (2) by crossing Jordan north of Bethshan and traversing the eastern shore of Galilee to the level plain of Hauran, south of Damascus.

In the Stone Age, perhaps about 3000 B.C., Southern Palestine was inhabited by cave-dwellers. Some of their dwellings have been excavated by Macalister at Gezer. Others lived on a group of hills on the plateau of Judæa, which became the city of Jerusalem. Southward, holding the land from Hebron to Ashdod, spread a tall race, who seemed giants to the Israelite spies, the Anakim or Rephaim, who were not dispossessed when, about 2500 to 2000 B.C., the first Semitic invaders of Palestine began to enter from Arabia, and with their bronze weapons overcame the Gezerites. Indeed, they held their own till perhaps about 1200 B.C., when three important tribes, the Kenites, Judah, and Ephraim, crossed Jordan under Joshua, as part of a second great wave of Semitic invasion. Some of these Israelites had come from Egypt, wandering across the Sinai Peninsula, exhausting the supplies of each oasis in turn. Part of the invaders turned northward; part—the Kenites, Judah, and Simeon—turned south, drove the Rephaim from Hebron, and settled there. They could not, however, possess themselves of the Jebusite fortress of Jerusalem; and it was the capture of Jerusalem by David, about 1048 B.C., that made possible the union of the northern division of the Hebrew kingdom, which had adhered to Saul, with the southern division already under David's own control.

Meantime, the great Cretan sea-empire had received its death-blow, and its peoples were scattered throughout the Aegean. Some began piratical enterprises upon the coasts of Egypt, and very early in the twelfth century, after failure of a great raid on the Delta, some of the raiders settled on the northern coast-line of Palestine, and, as the power of Egypt weakened, began to spread southward along the coastal plain. There they formed the confederacy of Philistine cities (Gaza, Ascalon, Gath, Ashdod, Ekron). They evidently mastered also the plain of Esdraelon, the great route between the East and Egypt. Against them at first the Hebrews, armed only with bronze against iron weapons, could make no head. But gradually, by Samuel, Saul, and David, their power was broken for good, and they became merged in their Semitic surroundings.

The territory of the Hebrews was a small one. From Dan to Beersheba is only 180 miles, from Jordan to the sea averages about 50; and for a long period the Hebrews did not hold the coastal plain. Under David and his son the Hebrew monarchy reached its zenith. On the north it had alliance with Tyre and with Hamath, beyond Damascus; east of Jordan repeated harrying as far as the desert edge kept in check inroads from Arabia; on the south it controlled the Bedawin tribes as far as the Wadi el Arish, "the river of Egypt." Solomon, however, failed to hold the balance between the two halves of his dominions. He neglected the other tribes to enrich Benjamin and Judah, and on his death the disruptive tendencies of north and south prevailed, and his empire split into the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah, generally at strife, and both in consequence the prey of great empires on their borders.

**Asia Minor** (Map 18).—The Rhodope Mountains of the Balkan Peninsula and the land mass of Asia Minor are both formed of ancient types of rock, and were at one time continuous. The earth disturbances which heaved up the chains of the Alps and Carpathians broke off and forced downwards the southern part of this older continental mass below what is now the Aegean Sea; and thus Europe was separated from Asia. Asia Minor has thus been left as a bridge between Asia and Europe, just as Syria is a bridge between Asia and Africa. The bulk of Asia Minor consists of a plateau, 3000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. Round this there is a fringe of low-lying coast-line, much broken on the west into promontories and islands, remains of the former land connection with Greece. The tableland, with its subdued and monotonous scenery, its great contrasts of summer and winter climate, stands representative of Asia: the Aegean coasts, the scene of the Greek settlements, have all the brightness and variety and charm of Greece itself. The peninsular situation of Asia Minor has thus with its dual nature made it an historic battlefield between East and West.

The centre of the plateau is occupied by a great salt lake and salt desert; all routes from east to west must therefore keep either to north or to south of this obstacle. The northern route from Ephesus to the Cilician Gates was followed by the "Royal Road" of the Persians, which is described by Herodotus (Map 7), but they probably had only adopted a far older road, which ran east and west from Pteria (*Boghaz Keui*), the centre, apparently, of the great Hittite Empire in Asia Minor and Syria, from its formation in the 16th century till transference of the centre of power to Carchemish in the 13th century B.C. From Pteria, too, a road ran north to Sinope, which was thus made the terminus of a caravan route from the Euphrates by Tyana, the Cilician Gates, and Mazaca, by which the products of the East reached Greece. Later Sinope was succeeded by Amisus. The shorter and easier route across the plateau from east

to west is, however, south of the salt desert, and when there was no longer an empire centred in Northern Anatolia this route began to assert its importance for commercial intercourse. It came into general use between 300 and 100 B.C., diverging towards different centres according as the predominant power in the peninsula was Seleucid, Pergamenian, Pontic, or Bithynian. In the Roman period the main object was to connect the provinces with Rome, and the great highway was this southern one between Ephesus and Cappadocia. Important local road centres on this main route were Laodiceia, Apameia, Laodiceia Catacecaumene, Archelais Colonia, and Caesareia. Yet another road joined Galatia and north Phrygia to Smyrna and Ephesus; while the military roads on the eastern frontier towards the Euphrates centred round Melitene, and those for the defence of Galatia against the mountaineers of Isauria and Pisidia round Antioch of Pisidia.

With the rise of Constantinople as capital of the Empire, roads were naturally directed towards the Bosphorus. The magnificent natural position of Constantinople had been neutralised so long as the Balkan peninsula and the valley of the Danube were filled with barbarous nomad tribes. The removal of this menace as a result of the wars of Trajan and his successors allowed the full development natural to the city which stood where the route from the Aegean to the Black Sea crossed the inter-continental route down the Maritza valley to Adrianople and the Bosphorus, and thence up the Sakaria (Sangarius) valley to the heart of the plateau of Anatolia. The only alternatives were either to follow the Maritza valley from Adrianople to the coast, and ferry to Alexandria Troas, a poor harbour, and wind-swept voyage; or to cross at the Hellespont (Dardanelles) shore, which led only into western instead of central Anatolia. Thus under natural and peaceful conditions the bridge from Europe to Asia must be at the Bosphorus. Given, however, a state of things where this natural bridge is held by a hostile power, or where the Aegean lands—Greece or Macedonia — rather than central Europe and the Danube valley, are the centre of civilisation, then the Dardanelles, not the Bosphorus, crossing becomes the more important,—such conditions, in fact, as prevailed when Xerxes' great army passed from Abydos to Sestos to attempt the conquest of Greece; or when Alexander invaded the Troad and crushed the army of Persia at the Granikos.

Yet another set of geographical conditions gave the Straits importance as the gateway to the Black Sea trade; and seems thus to have been indirectly the cause of the Trojan War. The surface current of water through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles flows very strongly from the Black Sea to the Aegean. During winter in the Mediterranean the Aegean and Black Seas form a relatively warm belt, along which centres of low pressure of air move generally from west to east. Before the centre of one of these cyclonic depressions reaches the Straits the wind is south to south-westerly, dropping to a calm. Then it passes, the temperature suddenly falls, and a strong north to north-east wind springs up, frequently increasing to a gale, and bringing cold air and often rain from the high-pressure area of the Russian steppes. These are the dreaded Etesian winds, which blow in the Eastern Mediterranean often for days together; and thus, with both tide and wind against them, sailing ships for the Black Sea were apt to be held up for considerable periods at the mouth of the Straits. But the only sources of fresh water supply, at the Scamander and Besika Bay, were controlled by the lord of Troy, who could thus exact tolls at his will, and compel merchants from the Aegean to trade with their fellows from the Black Sea under his conditions. It seems to have been this barrier to free trade with the Black Sea that, two generations after they had established themselves in Greece as a ruling caste, became intolerable to the Achaeans, and drove them to grasp at the pretext for war with Troy, which may have been offered in the abduction of Helen.

**Spain** (Map 21). — Spain is geographically broken into separate sections by a series of east and west mountain ranges, which are cut by no great river flowing north and south. The chief rivers rise near the Mediterranean and flow to the Atlantic. Greek settlements were made chiefly in the Massiliot colonies of the north-east coast, as at Emporiae. Far more important were the Phoenician settlements, of which Gades, Malaca, and Abdera are examples; Carthago Nova formed a Carthaginian fortress with the best harbour of the south-east coast. From the coast the Carthaginians worked their way inland, up the rich Baetis valley, and by the time the Romans arrived in Spain all Andalusia was more Phoenician than Iberian. Carthage was driven finally from the Peninsula during the Second Punic War (201 B.C.), and under Rome the country was divided into two provinces—Hither or Citerior, the districts nearer to Italy by the land route, and Further or Ulterior, the south (Baetica and Lusitania). Baetica was even then fairly peaceable, but in the highlands of the north the whole work of conquest was still to be done. The fall of Numantia, B.C. 133, marks the conquest of the Celtiberi in Old and New Castile and west Aragon. The Celts, arriving between 550 and 500 B.C. (?) by the passes of the Pyrenees, had by the whole lie of the country been led westwards to the upper Douro, Celtiberia by its place-names appearing more Iberian than Celtic. By 72 B.C. the subjection of Lusitania was complete, and the years 25 to 19 B.C. saw the conquest of the Cantabri and Astures, though afterwards, all during

the Empire, a legion (VII. Gemina) was kept stationed at Leon (Legio). This disposition was an exception to the rule that legions were stationed only on the frontiers of the Empire. Under Augustus (or possibly Tiberius) Spain was reorganised into three provinces: (1) Tarraconensis, the thinly-populated hill country of the north and north-west; (2) Lusitania, roughly speaking, modern Portugal; (3) Baetica, the rich district of Andalusia. By the beginning of the third century Galicia and Asturia formed a separate province. Tarraco replaced Nova Carthago as the chief city of Roman Spain; it was nearer to Gaul and Italy, while practically the whole military force in Spain was concentrated in the northern province. Later still, Barcino surpassed Tarraco in importance. The road system centred: (1) in the south-west round Emerita Augusta (Merida), whence roads met from the mouth of the Anas river (Guadiana), and from Gades and Malaca; (2) in the south-east round Castulo, through which the road from Gades was prolonged to Nova Carthago; (3) in the north round Asturica Augusta (Astorga). From Tarraco a road ran by Caesaraugusta (Saragossa) to Pompaelo (Pamplona), where it divided towards Fontarabia and the Biscay coast on the one side, and near Burgos on the other. Previous to Augustus's reign the high road across the Pyrenees had been by the La Junquera Pass in the extreme east. Roads were now carried from Pamplona to Bordeaux, and from Saragossa to Oleron (Iluro). The highway through central Spain ran from Emerita, Caesarobriga, Toletum (Toledo), Segontia, Bilbilis, to Caesaraugusta. The great northern road ran from the mouth of the Anas by Hispalis (Seville), Emerita, Salmantica (Salamanca), to Asturica. The coast road, the most ancient road in Spain, traversed the east coast from Nova Carthago to Tarraco (Tarragona), Emporiae (Ampurias), and the Pyrenees.

**Gaul** (Map 22).—Gaul comes into history with the foundation of Massilia, c. 600 B.C.; and perhaps as early as five centuries before our era there was communication with the north by the valleys of the Rhone and Seine to bring to the Mediterranean the tin of Brittany and Cornwall essential for the manufacture of copper. Gaul was thus early opened to Mediterranean influences. A system of horse transport carried the tin in thirty days from the Pas de Calais to the Rhone mouth; and Vienne, Lyon, Chalons-sur-Saône, Roanne, Orleans, Melun, Paris, etc., by their position on river routes, even before the Roman period formed the beginnings of urban life. Roman armies began to enter the country about 218 B.C., and in 121 B.C. all the coast as far as the Pyrenees, save Massiliot territory, with the trade route from Narbo by Toulouse to the Atlantic, was formed into the province of Gallia Narbonensis. The Via Domitia was constructed to carry their armies from the Var to the Pyrenees. In 58 B.C. began Caesar's campaigns in Gaul, at which time the country was divided among a number of large and powerful tribes, belonging to one or other of the three main races of Aquitani, Celts, and Belgae. None of these, however, were pure in stock. Forests separated one region from another and inter-tribal jealousy was strong. Thus Caesar conquered Gaul with the aid of Gallic arms. It is noteworthy in how many cases history has endorsed the skilful choice of position of the Gallic *oppida*, at once fortresses and places of refuge, which, situated on heights, as at Bibracte, on islands in the rivers, as at Lutetia, or protected by marshes, as at Avaricum, commanded the beaten tracks and rivers of Gaul. Avaricum, Bibracte, Cabillonum, Cenabum, Genava, Lutetia, Melodunum, Noviodunum Aeduorum, Noviodunum Suessionum, Vesontio, have become Bourges, Autun, Chalons sur Saône, Orléans, Geneva, Paris, Melun, Névers, Soissons, Besançon. Caesar had not time to organise his conquest; and when Augustus undertook the task he carefully avoided recognition of the existing national divisions: Celtica was cut down to the profit of Belgica and Aquitania, the frontier of the latter province being advanced from the Garonne to the Loire. These Celtic additions were intended to denationalise Iberian Aquitania; in the beginning of the fourth century, however, the Iberian nationality received recognition in the creation of the new province of Novempopulana. Under the Empire, Gaul from a country of hill towns became one of river towns, based on communications. During Agrippa's governorship (20 to 19 B.C.) the great road system of Gaul was constructed. Carriage roads over the Little St. Bernard and the Mont Genèvre made Lyons (Lugdunum) the centre of Gaul and chief emporium of trade. It was the terminus also of the Great St. Bernard route. The main roads of the country ran from Lyons (1) across the Central Plateau to Limoges (Augustoritum), Saintes (Mediolanum), and the Atlantic; (2) by Autun (Augustodunum), Sens (Agedincum), Beauvais, (Caesaromagus), to the Channel; (3) by Chalons sur Saône (Cabillonum), Langres (Andematunnum), to Metz (Divodurum); (4) down the Rhone to join the great coast road at Arles, the road centre of southern Gaul. From Narbo was communication with the Garonne basin and the west through the Valley of Narouse. River traffic became a great organisation; there was a regular system of portage from the Saone to the upper Seine. The Gap of Belfort (18½ miles broad), between the Vosges and the Jura, was the route of the Teutons defeated at Aquae Sextiae and of Ariovistus.

Augustus had planned the conquest of Germany up to the Elbe; the great camps of Mogontiacum (Mainz) and Castra Vetera (Xanten) were bases for offensive operations (*see* Map 23). This would have removed the danger of German invasion

further from Italy and southern Gaul. In 9 B.C the Elbe was reached by Drusus, and during the time when the conquests beyond the Rhine seemed secure the two great military commands on the Rhine, originally part of Belgica, appear to have been organised as independent provinces: (1) from the Rhine mouth to Coblenz; (2) from Coblenz almost to Lake of Constance. Originally purely military, these two "Exercitus" about 80 to 90 A.D. became the provinces of Upper and Lower Germany. New roads of Agrippa were carried to Cologne (Colonia Agrippina) and Vetera. After the defeat of Varus, 9 A.D., Augustus definitely withdrew behind the Rhine.

**Roman Britain** (Map 25).—Caesar's conquest of Gaul brought Rome into direct relations with the British tribes, who were, in race and religion, closely allied to the Gauls, and it was recognised at Rome that the settlement of Gaul could not be permanent while Britain remained free. It was not, however, till the reign of Claudius that the conquest of the island was definitely undertaken (43 A.D.). Then the influence of physical geography was apparent in the ease with which, in four years, the conquest of the lowlands was effected as far as the Severn and Humber. Legionary camps were established at Isca Silurum (II. Augusta), Viroconium (XIV.), Deva (XX.), Lindum (IX. Spanish). After the conquest of Anglesey in 62 A.D. the XIVth was transferred to Lindum; under Cerialis this camp was advanced to Eburacum. It was, however, only thirty years after the lowlands had submitted that Agricola was able (80 A.D.) to push north of the Cheviots and establish a line of forts between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. His route has now been definitely settled as the result of excavation work of recent years. He advanced east of the Pennines, constructing the Roman road over the Cheviots (Dere Street), and fortified Cappuck and Newstead on his line of communications. From Trimontium (Newstead) he likely followed the open valley of Lauderdale. He occupied Cramond on the Forth, and three at any rate of the forts of the later Antonine Wall date back to his *Limes*. The battle at Mons Graupius in 84 A.D. must have been fought in Forfar or Kincardine, or even further north near Aberdeen. One legion (II. Adiutrix, which had replaced XIV., withdrawn by Vespasian) was recalled on the close of Agricola's governorship; and the frontier was drawn back, first to the Tweed, later behind the Cheviots. About 115 or 120 A.D. a revolt of the Brigantes overwhelmed the IXth legion at York. This was replaced with the VI. Victrix by Hadrian, who also in 122 A.D. commenced the construction of a wall, probably of turf, a counterpart to the German *Limes*, between Wallsend-on-Tyne (Segedunum) and Bowness on Solway. Under his successor, however, Antoninus Pius, Lollius Urbicus about 142 A.D. advanced again to the narrower Forth-Clyde isthmus, and constructed from Bridgeness near Carriden on Forth to Chapelhill on Clyde a turf rampart and ditch, a line of forts, and a military way, which for forty years apparently remained the northern boundary of the province. By 185 A.D., however, a fresh revolt had lost to Rome all north of the Cheviots, and when in 208 A.D. Severus came to Britain he was content to re-establish the frontier of Hadrian, rebuilding in stone the Tyne-Solway wall. The wall, 6 to 8 feet thick and 14 feet high, with a 4-feet battlement in addition, rested on either flank on the natural obstacles of the Tyne and Solway. It was strengthened by a deep fosse in front; by forts, at an average interval of four miles, of which the largest, Amboglanna, covered 5½ acres; by mile-castles between the forts; and by turrets, of which apparently there were two between each mile-castle. A military way ran from mile-castle to mile-castle behind the wall; traces of another road, the Stanegate, also exist. The garrison, composed of non-legionary troops, must have been about 15,000 strong, mainly infantry. Cavalry were used for the protection of special points, such as fords and bridges. Communication was maintained with York by two roads which branched at Catterick Bridge, the one running by Piercebridge and Lanchester to Corstopitum, the other across the Pennines to near Carlisle; with Chester by a west coast road, partly in duplicate. Cross roads connected the troops in Yorkshire with those in Lancashire and Cheshire. In the south, from the rich trading centre of London, four main groups of roads ran: (1) to Canterbury and the Kentish ports; (2) to Silchester, Winchester, Bath, and the west; (3) by St. Albans to Wroxeter and Chester (Watling Street); (4) to Colchester, Lincoln, York. A fifth group (Fosse Way) joined Lincoln to Bath and Exeter. In Wales military roads joined Chester to Carnarvon (Segontium), Caerleon to Carmarthen, and were linked by a third (Sarn Helen) along the west coast. Till 210 A.D. the province was undivided; in that year Severus organised it as Upper Britain (with Caerleon and Chester) and Lower Britain (with York and the Wall). In 297 A.D., under Diocletian, the island became a Diocese, under a *vicarius* (Map 26), and its two provinces became four—Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Maxima Caesariensis, Flavia Caesariensis. In 369 a fifth, Valentia, was added. The boundaries of these provinces are unknown.

**The Alpine Passes** (Maps 22 and 23).—Though the Alps form a considerable barrier, they have never been impassable. In the time of the Roman Empire the Western Alps were crossed by four established routes; (1) the Via Aurelia, between the Maritime Alps and the sea; (2) the Mons Matrona—Mt. Genèvre Pass—(6083 feet), which was the best highway for armies; (3) Little St. Bernard (7179 feet); (4) Great St. Bernard

(8111 feet). The chief route across the broad double rampart of the central Alps was by the Brenner Pass (4495 feet), which by a low saddle unites the deep re-entrant valleys of the Adige and the Inn, and thus surmounts the barrier by a single pass. The short cut northward over the Chalk Alps by the Fern Pass (4026 feet) gave close connection with Augsburg. Other passes used by the Romans were (1) Col de Vars and Col d'Argentière; (2) Mt. Cenis; (3) Splügen; (4) Septimer. The Brenner was the route followed by the Cimbri in their invasion of the Po Valley. Hannibal's route is uncertain; the balance of evidence seems to indicate either the Mt. Genèvre, the Col d'Argentière (6545 feet), or the Mt. Cenis (6893 feet) as most probable. The St. Gothard—the only point at which the central Alps can be crossed by one pass—seems to have been unknown to the Romans.

**The Empire under Augustus** (Map 25).—On 13th January 27 B.C. Octavian formally resigned all the arbitrary powers which had been exercised by the Triumvirate, and in presence of the assembled Senate declared that he gave back the provinces and the armies to the Senate and people of Rome. In return the Senate bestowed on him the semi-divine name of Augustus, and he agreed also to take back half the provinces, leaving to the charge of the Senate those which were older, more settled, and, therefore, naturally richer. On the other hand, as the Emperor's provinces were either on the frontier or with a disturbed population, the whole military power rested in his hands, and as all new provinces were necessarily frontier districts, they, too, fell to the Emperor's share. The Senatorial provinces were: Africa and Numidia (really a frontier province requiring protection of troops; command of these transferred by Caligula from Senatorial governor to imperial nominee), Asia, Achaia and Epirus, Illyricum (*i.e.*, Dalmatia, in 11 B.C. transferred to the Emperor on account of dangerous neighbourhood of Pannonia), Macedonia, Sicily, Crete and Cyrenaica, Bithynia and Pontus, Sardinia (with Corsica), Baetica. Imperial provinces were: Tarraconensis, Lusitania, Narbonensis (retained at first to facilitate organisation of Gaul; transferred to Senate 22 B.C.), Lugdunensis, Aquitania, Belgica, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus (retained at first from connection with Egypt; transferred to Senate 22 B.C.), Egypt. Germania Superior and Germania Inferior were added, probably twenty years later, after the campaigns of Drusus. Galatia and Pamphylia came in 25 B.C.; Raetia and Noricum 15 B.C. and Moesia and Pannonia in 6 and 10 A.D. Egypt and Africa were specially important, as the first fed Rome with corn for four, the second for eight, months of the year. Outlying provinces, such as Moesia, were also sometimes drawn on.

**The Roman Empire in the Fourth Century** (Map 26).—By the third century A.D. the organisation of the Empire in Imperial and Senatorial Provinces had become obsolete; a new system was accordingly inaugurated by Diocletian and completed by Constantine. The Empire was divided into four prefectures, each made up of a number of dioceses. Under Diocletian the dioceses were twelve in number: (1) D. Britanniarum; (2) D. Galliarum; (3) D. Viennensis; (4) D. Hispaniarum; (5) D. Africae; (6) D. Italiae; (7) D. Illyrici or Pannoniarum; (8) D. Moesiarum; (9) D. Thraciae; (10) D. Asiana; (11) D. Pontica; (12) D. Orientis. Later (2) and (3) were united as a single Gallic Diocese, while from (8) were formed the Dioceses of Dacia and Macedonia. Soon after 376 A.D., Egypt, formerly part of the Diocese of the East, became a separate diocese. These Dioceses were further subdivided into Provinces. Africa, Asia, and Achaia by 395 A.D. were extra-diocesan provinces, under proconsuls instead of vicarii.

Further, as the safety of the Empire depended on the efficient defence of the great land frontiers towards the north and east, it was not unnatural that the Empire should be divided between two rulers, of whom one would be responsible for the European, the other for the Asiatic, frontier. Unfortunately the Carpathians, the best natural boundary towards the north, had been lost when Dacia was abandoned about 255 A.D.; and when in 395 A.D., on the death of Theodosius, the Empire was divided for the last time between Arcadius and Honorius, the defence of the Danube was left partly to the one, partly to the other, government. Arcadius, with the Prefectures of Illyricum and the East, was responsible for the lower Danube, Honorius for the upper course of the river. The weakest points of the frontier were the lower Rhine and the gap between the Carpathians and the lower Danube (*see* Map 23). Once the defence of the Rhine frontier broke down, the barbarians could cross the river where they pleased and find Gaul more or less defenceless; while the government of Constantinople, relatively secure behind the outlying mountain ramparts of the Balkans and Rhodope Mountains, left unguarded the great highways leading by the Save and Drave valleys over the easy passes of the Julian Alps into Italy (*see* Map 27).

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| Brenthe | 14 | E | d |
| Brigantes | 24 | D | c |
| Brigantio | 23 | B | c |
| Brigantium | 21 | A | a |
| Brigetio | 23 | D | c |
| Brixia | 19 | C | b |
| Brocavum | 24 | D | b |
| Bructeri | 23 | A | a |
| Brundusium | 19 | F | d |
| Bruttii | 19 | F | e |
| Bubastis | 9 | B | b |
| Buca | 20 | C | a |
| Bucephala | 15 | L | d |
| Bulla | 21 | F | b |
| Buprasium | 14 | C | b |
| Bura | 14 | E | b |
| Burdigala | 22 | C | d |
| Burgundiones | 23 | D | a |
| Buthrotum | 11 | B | b |
| Byblos | 8 | B | b |
| Byzacium | 21 | F | c |
| Byzantium | 11 | F | a |
| **Cabales** | 22 | E | d |
| Cabeira Neocaesareia | 18 | M | c |
| Cabellio | 22 | F | e |
| Cabenna Mons | 22 | F | d |
| Cabillonum | 22 | F | c |
| Cabolitae | 15 | K | d |
| Cabura | 15 | K | d |
| Cadmus M. | 11 | F | c |
| Cadurci | 22 | D | d |
| Caeciae Is. | 14 | G | c |
| Caecina | 19 | C | c |
| Caedris | 19 | B | d |
| Caenina | 19 | F | b |
| Caere | 19 | D | d |
| Caergai | 24 | C | d |
| Caerswa | 24 | C | d |
| Caesaraugusta | 21 | C | a |
| Caesarea | 25 | E | c |
| Caesareia Mazaca | 18 | K | e |
| Caesariensis | 21 | C | c |
| Caesarobriga | 21 | B | b |
| Caesarodunum | 22 | D | c |
| Caesaromagus | 22 | E | b |
| Caicus | 11 | E | b |
| Caieta | 19 | D | d |
| Calabria | 19 | F | d |
| Calacte | 20 | C | a |
| Calagurris | 25 | A | b |
| Calah | 5 | D | a |
| Calama | 21 | E | b |
| Calauria I. | 14 | G | c |
| Calbis | 11 | F | c |
| Calcaria | 24 | E | c |
| Caledonia | 24 | B | a |
| Cales | 20 | C | b |
| Caletes | 22 | D | b |
| Callaici | 21 | B | a |
| Callatis | 23 | G | c |
| Calleva Atrebatum | 24 | E | e |
| Calpe | 11 | G | a |
| ——— | 21 | B | b |
| Calycadnus | 18 | H | g |
| Calydon | 14 | D | b |
| Camarina | 19 | E | f |
| Cambodunum | 24 | E | c |
| Camboricum | 24 | G | d |
| Cambunii M. | 11 | B | a |
| Camelon | 24 | C | a |
| Camerinum | 19 | D | c |
| Camirus | 11 | F | d |
| Campania | 19 | E | d |
| Campylus | 14 | D | a |
| Camulodunum | 24 | G | e |
| Canganorum Pr. | 24 | B | d |
| Cannae | 19 | F | d |
| Canobus | 9 | B | h |
| Canonium | 24 | G | e |
| Canovium | 24 | C | e |
| Cantabri | 21 | B | a |
| Cantii | 24 | G | e |
| Cantium Pr. | 24 | G | e |
| Canusium | 19 | F | d |
| Capena | 19 | F | a |
| Caphyae | 14 | E | e |
| Cappadocia | 18 | K | e |
| Cappuck | 24 | D | a |
| Capreae | 19 | E | d |
| Capsa | 25 | B | c |
| Capua | 19 | E | d |
| Caraceni | 20 | C | b |
| Carales | 19 | B | e |
| Carbia | 19 | B | d |
| Cardia | 11 | E | a |
| Carduchi | 15 | E | c |
| Caria | 11 | F | c |
| Carmania | 15 | H | e |
| Carmel | 8 | B | c |
| Carnuntum | 23 | D | b |
| Carnus | 14 | B | a |
| Carnutes | 22 | D | b |
| Carpathium Mare | 13 | K | g |
| Carpathus | 11 | E | d |
| Carpella Pr. | 15 | H | e |
| Carpetana Juga | 21 | B | a |
| Carpetani | 21 | B | a |
| Carpi | 23 | D | b |
| Carrhae | 18 | O | g |
| Carseoli | 19 | D | c |
| Carstairs | 24 | C | a |
| Carteia | 21 | B | b |
| Cartenna | 21 | D | b |
| Carthaea | 14 | I | c |
| Carthago | 21 | F | b |
| ——— Nova | 21 | C | b |
| Caryae | 14 | E | d |
| Carystus | 14 | I | b |
| Casilinum | 19 | E | d |
| Casos | 11 | E | d |
| Caspium Mare | 15 | F | b |
| Caspius M. | 15 | G | c |
| Cassiterides I. | 25 | A | b |
| Castlesteads | 24 | E | g |
| Castra Batava | 23 | C | b |
| Castrum Novum | 19 | D | c |
| Castulo | 21 | C | b |
| Catana | 19 | E | f |
| Cataractonium | 24 | E | b |
| Catuvellauni | 24 | F | e |
| Caudini | 20 | C | b |
| Caudium | 19 | E | d |
| Caulonia | 19 | F | e |
| Caunus | 11 | F | c |
| Causennae | 24 | F | d |
| Cayster | 11 | E | b |
| Cecryphalia I. | 14 | G | c |
| Celaenae | 11 | G | b |
| Celtiberi | 21 | C | a |
| Celtici | 21 | A | b |
| Cenabum | 22 | E | c |
| Cenaeum Pr. | 14 | F | a |
| Cenchreae | 14 | F | c |
| Cenomani | 19 | C | b |
| Centuripae | 19 | E | f |
| Ceos | 14 | I | c |
| Cephallenia | 14 | B | b |
| Cephaloedium | 20 | C | a |
| Cephissus | 14 | F | a |
| ——— | 14 | H | b |
| Ceramon Agora | 18 | D | e |
| Cerasus Pharnacia | 18 | N | c |
| Cercina I. | 25 | C | c |
| Cerinthus | 14 | G | a |
| Cerynia | 14 | E | b |
| Chaeronea | 14 | F | b |
| Chalcedon | 11 | F | a |
| Chalcia | 11 | E | c |
| Chalcidice | 11 | C | a |
| Chalcis | 14 | D | b |
| ——— | 14 | H | b |
| Chaldea | 5 | E | b |
| Chalons | 27 | C | a |
| Chaonia | 11 | B | b |
| Charadrus | 14 | F | c |
| Charidemi Pr. | 21 | C | b |
| Chatti | 23 | B | b |
| Chattuarii | 23 | A | a |
| Chauci | 23 | B | a |
| Chelidoniae Is. | 11 | G | c |
| Chelonatas Pr. | 14 | C | c |
| Chemmis | 9 | B | d |
| Chersonessus Pr. | 14 | I | a |
| Chersonesus | 11 | E | a |
| ——— ——— Pr. | 14 | C | b |
| Cherusci | 23 | B | a |
| Chios | 11 | E | b |
| Choaspes | 15 | F | d |
| ——— | 15 | L | c |
| Choerius | 14 | E | e |
| Chorasmii | 15 | H | b |
| Chorienis Petra | 15 | K | c |
| Chrysopolis | 11 | F | a |
| Chylemath | 21 | D | b |
| Cianus S. | 11 | F | a |
| Cibyra | 11 | F | c |
| Cicones | 11 | D | a |
| Cierium | 18 | H | e |
| Cilicia | 18 | K | f |
| Cilurnum | 24 | F | g |
| Ciminius M. | 19 | F | a |
| Cimmerians | 5 | B | a |
| Cimolos | 11 | D | c |
| Cinyps | 25 | C | c |
| Circeii | 20 | B | b |
| Circesium | 25 | F | c |
| Cirphis M. | 14 | F | b |
| Cirrha | 14 | E | b |
| Cirta | 21 | E | b |
| Cissia | 15 | F | d |
| Cithaeron | 14 | G | b |
| Citium | 18 | H | i |
| Cius | 11 | F | a |
| Clampetia | 19 | F | e |
| Clanis | 19 | D | c |
| Clauda | 25 | D | c |
| Clausentum | 24 | E | f |
| Clazomenae | 11 | E | b |
| Cleonae | 14 | F | c |
| Climax M. | 11 | G | c |
| Cliternia | 20 | B | a |
| ——— | 20 | C | b |
| Clitor | 14 | E | c |
| Clota Aest. | 24 | A | a |
| Clunia | 21 | C | a |
| Clupea | 21 | F | b |
| Clusina Palus | 19 | C | c |
| Clusium | 19 | C | c |
| Cnemis | 14 | F | a |
| Cnidus | 11 | E | c |
| Cnossus | 11 | D | d |
| Cocosa | 22 | C | d |
| Cocusos | 18 | L | e |
| Coele Elis | 14 | C | c |
| Collatia | 19 | F | b |
| Colonia Agrippina | 22 | G | a |
| Colonis I. | 14 | G | d |
| Colophon | 11 | E | b |
| Colossae | 11 | F | c |
| Comana | 18 | L | c |
| ——— | 18 | L | e |
| Comarum | 9 | A | b |
| Comedarum M. | 15 | L | b |
| Commagene | 10 | F | b |
| Complutum | 21 | C | a |
| Comum | 19 | B | b |
| Condate | 22 | C | b |
| Condercum | 24 | G | g |
| Condivincum | 22 | C | c |
| Condrusi | 22 | F | a |
| Conoseo | 9 | B | f |
| Consentia | 19 | F | e |
| Constantinopolis | 26 | E | a |
| Copais L. | 14 | G | b |
| Cophes | 15 | L | d |
| Coprates | 15 | F | d |
| Coptos | 9 | C | d |
| Cora | 19 | F | b |
| Corcyra | 11 | A | b |
| Corduba | 21 | B | b |
| Cordyene | 18 | N | h |
| Coressus | 14 | I | c |
| Corfinium | 19 | D | c |
| Corinium | 24 | E | e |
| Corinthiacus S. | 14 | E | b |
| Corinthus | 14 | F | c |
| Corioli | 19 | D | d |
| Coritani | 24 | F | c |
| Corius | 15 | H | e |
| Cornus | 19 | B | d |
| Corone | 14 | D | e |
| Coronea | 14 | F | b |
| Corsi | 19 | B | d |
| Corsica | 19 | B | c |
| Corstopitum | 24 | E | b |
| Cortona | 19 | C | c |
| Coryphasium Pr. | 14 | D | e |
| Cos | 11 | E | c |
| Cosa | 19 | C | c |
| Cossaei | 15 | F | d |
| Cosyra | 19 | D | f |
| Cotiaeum | 18 | D | d |
| Cotylaeus M. | 14 | H | a |
| Cotyora | 18 | M | b |
| Cragus M. | 11 | F | c |
| Cramond | 24 | C | a |
| Cranii | 14 | B | b |
| Crataa M. | 20 | C | a |
| Crathis | 14 | E | b |
| ——— | 19 | F | e |
| Cremona | 19 | C | b |
| Crenides | 13 | I | d |
| Creta | 11 | D | d |
| Creticum Mare | 11 | D | d |
| Crissa | 14 | E | b |
| Crissaeus S. | 14 | E | b |
| Crithote Pr. | 14 | B | a |
| Criu-metopon Pr. | 11 | C | d |
| Crocodilopolis | 9 | B | c |
| Crommyon | 14 | G | c |
| Croton | 19 | F | e |
| Crustumerium | 19 | F | b |
| Cumae | 19 | E | d |
| Cumanus S. | 19 | E | d |
| Cunaxa | 15 | E | d |
| Cunetio | 24 | E | e |
| Cupra Maritima | 20 | B | a |
| Cures | 19 | F | a |
| Curiosolitae | 22 | B | b |
| Cydnus | 18 | I | f |
| Cydonia | 11 | D | d |
| Cyllene | 14 | C | c |
| ——— M. | 14 | E | c |
| Cyllenes S. | 14 | C | b |
| Cyme | 11 | E | b |
| ——— | 14 | I | a |
| Cynaetha | 14 | E | b |
| Cynia | 14 | C | b |
| Cynos | 14 | G | a |
| Cynossema Pr. | 11 | F | c |
| Cynosura Pr. | 14 | I | b |
| Cynuria | 14 | F | d |
| Cyparissia | 14 | D | d |
| Cyparissius S. | 14 | C | c |
| Cyphanta | 14 | F | e |
| Cyrenaica | 25 | D | c |
| Cyrnos | 21 | F | a |
| Cyropolis | 15 | G | e |
| ——— | 15 | K | b |
| Cyrus | 15 | F | b |
| Cythera | 11 | C | c |
| Cythnos | 14 | I | d |
| Cytinium | 14 | E | n |
| Cyzicus | 11 | E | n |
| **Dacia Inferior** (Maluensis) | 23 | F | c |
| ——— Superior (Apulensis) | 23 | E | c |
| Dahae | 15 | H | c |
| Dalmatae | 19 | F | c |
| Damascus | 8 | C | c |
| Damnii | 24 | B | a |
| Dan | 8 | B | c |
| Danapris | 27 | F | a |
| Dani | 26 | D | a |
| Danum | 24 | E | c |
| Daphne | 8 | C | a |
| Daphnus | 14 | F | a |
| Dara | 15 | G | e |
| Dardania | 23 | E | d |
| Dargidus | 15 | K | c |
| Dascylium | 11 | F | a |
| Daulis | 14 | F | a |
| Decelia | 14 | H | b |
| Delgovitia | 24 | F | c |
| Delium | 14 | H | b |
| Delos | 11 | D | c |
| Delphi | 14 | F | b |
| Demetae | 24 | B | e |
| Derbe | 18 | G | f |
| Dertona | 19 | B | b |
| Dertosa | 21 | D | a |
| Deva | 24 | D | c |
| Dia | 11 | D | d |
| Diacria | 14 | H | b |
| Dicte M. | 11 | E | d |
| Dimini | 10 | C | b |
| Dindymus M. | 11 | F | b |
| Diomedeae Is. | 19 | E | c |
| Dion | 14 | F | a |
| Dioryctus | 14 | B | a |
| Dioscurias | 25 | F | b |
| Diospolis Minor | 9 | C | d |
| Dirphys M. | 14 | H | a |
| Dium | 11 | C | a |
| ——— Pr. | 11 | D | d |
| Divodurum | 22 | G | b |
| Divona | 22 | D | d |
| Dobuni | 24 | E | e |
| Docimium | 18 | E | e |
| Dodecaschoensos | 9 | C | f |
| Dodona | 11 | B | b |
| Doris | 14 | E | a |
| Doriscus | 11 | D | a |
| Dorylaeum | 18 | E | d |
| Drangiana | 15 | I | d |
| Drepanum | 19 | D | e |
| ——— ——— Pr. | 14 | D | b |
| Drobetae | 23 | E | c |
| Drymaea | 14 | F | a |
| Dryopes | 14 | I | b |
| Dubrae | 24 | G | e |
| Dulichion I. | 14 | C | b |
| Dumnonii | 24 | B | f |
| Dumnonium Pr. | 24 | A | g |
| Dunwich | 24 | G | d |
| Duodecim Arae | 15 | L | d |
| Dur Sargon | 5 | D | a |
| Durdus M. | 21 | C | c |
| Duria | 19 | A | b |
| Durius | 21 | A | a |
| Durnovaria | 24 | E | f |
| Durobrivae | 24 | F | d |
| ——— | 24 | G | e |
| Durocornovium | 24 | E | e |
| Durocortovum | 22 | F | b |
| Durolipons | 24 | F | d |
| Durostorum | 23 | F | c |
| Durotriges | 24 | E | f |
| Durovernum | 24 | G | e |
| Dyme | 14 | C | b |
| Dyrrhachium | 11 | A | a |
| **Ebro** | 21 | E | a |
| Eburacum | 24 | E | c |
| Eburones | 22 | F | a |
| Ebusus | 21 | D | b |
| Ecbatana | 15 | F | d |
| Echinades I. | 14 | B | b |
| Eclanus | 14 | F | a |
| Ecnomus M. | 20 | C | a |
| ——— Pr. | 19 | D | f |
| Edessa | 18 | N | f |
| Edom | 5 | C | b |
| Egesta | 19 | D | e |
| Egnatia | 19 | F | d |
| Eion | 11 | C | a |
| Ekron | 8 | B | d |
| Elaea | 11 | E | b |
| Elam | 5 | E | b |
| Elatea | 14 | F | a |
| Elath | 8 | B | e |
| Elatos M. | 14 | B | c |
| Elea | 19 | E | d |
| Eleusis | 14 | H | b |
| Eleutherae | 14 | G | b |
| Elimiotis | 11 | B | a |
| Elis | 14 | C | c |
| Ellip | 5 | E | a |
| Ellopia | 14 | G | a |
| Emathia | 11 | C | a |
| Emerita | 21 | B | b |
| Emesa | 8 | C | b |
| Emirghazi | 10 | E | b |
| Emporedia | 19 | A | b |
| Emporia | 25 | C | c |
| Emporiae | 21 | D | a |
| Enkomi | 10 | E | b |
| Enna | 19 | E | f |
| Ephesus | 11 | E | c |
| Ephyra I. | 14 | F | d |
| —— I. | 14 | I | e |
| Epicnemidii | 14 | F | a |
| Epidamnus | 11 | A | a |
| Epidauria | 14 | G | c |
| Epidaurus Limera | 14 | G | e |
| Epidelium | 14 | G | e |
| Epirus | 11 | B | b |
| Erasinus | 14 | E | b |
| Erete M. | 20 | C | a |
| Erech | 6 | E | b |
| Eresus | 11 | D | b |
| Eretria | 14 | H | b |
| Eretum | 20 | B | a |
| Eridu | 5 | E | b |
| Erineus | 14 | E | a |
| Ermine Street | 24 | B | e |
| Erymanthus | 14 | D | c |
| Erythrae | 11 | E | b |
| Erythraeum Mare | 7 | E | c |
| Eryx | 19 | D | e |
| Etruria | 19 | C | c |
| Etymandrus | 15 | I | d |
| Euagira | 18 | K | d |
| Euboea | 14 | H | a |
| Euboicum Mare | 14 | G | a |
| Euganei | 19 | C | b |
| Euhesperidae | 12 | D | b |
| Eupatoria | 18 | L | b |
| Euphrates | 15 | D | c |
| Euripus | 14 | H | b |
| Eurotas | 14 | E | d |
| Euxinus Pontus | 15 | D | b |
| Evenus | 14 | D | b |
| Ezion Geber | 8 | B | e |
| **Faesulae** | 19 | C | c |
| Falerii | 19 | D | c |
| Fanum Carisi | 19 | B | d |
| ——— Fortunae | 19 | D | c |
| Farafreh, Oasis of | 9 | A | d |
| Favonii Pr. | 19 | B | d |
| Ferentinum | 20 | B | b |
| Feroniae Lucus | 19 | F | a |
| Fescennium | 19 | D | c |
| Fidenae | 19 | F | b |
| Fidentia | 19 | C | b |

| | Map. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firmum | 19 | D | c |
| Flevo L. | 23 | A | a |
| Florentia | 19 | C | c |
| Formiae | 20 | B | b |
| Forum Appii | 19 | D | d |
| —— Cassii | 20 | B | a |
| —— Clodii | 20 | B | a |
| —— Julii | 22 | G | e |
| Fosse Way | 24 | E | e |
| Franks | 27 | C | a |
| Fregellae | 19 | D | d |
| Fregenae | 19 | D | d |
| Frentani | 19 | E | c |
| Frento | 19 | E | d |
| Fretum Gallicum | 19 | B | d |
| Frisii | 23 | A | a |
| Fucinus L. | 19 | D | d |
| Fulginium | 20 | B | a |
| Fundi | 19 | D | d |
| **Gabae** | 15 | G | e |
| —— | 15 | I | b |
| Gabii | 19 | F | b |
| Gabreta Silva | 23 | C | b |
| Gadeni | 24 | D | a |
| Gades | 21 | D | b |
| Gaditanum Fretu | 21 | B | b |
| Gaer | 24 | C | d |
| Galatia | 18 | K | c |
| Galilee | 8 | B | c |
| Gallia Cisalpina | 19 | B | b |
| Gallus | 11 | F | a |
| Gandaritis | 7 | E | b |
| Gangra Germanicopolis | 18 | H | c |
| Garapha M. | 21 | D | c |
| Garganus M. | 19 | E | d |
| Gariannonum | 24 | G | d |
| Garrhuenus | 24 | H | d |
| Garumna | 22 | C | d |
| Gaugamela | 15 | E | c |
| Gaulos | 19 | E | f |
| Gaza | 8 | B | d |
| —— | 15 | K | b |
| Gebal | 8 | B | b |
| Gedrosia | 15 | I | e |
| Gela | 19 | E | f |
| Gemellae | 21 | E | c |
| Genava | 22 | G | c |
| Genua | 19 | B | b |
| Gepidae | 27 | E | a |
| Geraestus Pr. | 14 | I | c |
| Geraneia M. | 14 | G | b |
| Gergovia | 22 | E | d |
| Germania Inferior | 23 | A | b |
| —— —— Superior | 23 | A | b |
| Germaniceia | 18 | L | f |
| Geronthrae | 14 | F | e |
| Geshur | 8 | B | c |
| Gesoriacum | 22 | D | a |
| Giblites | 8 | B | b |
| Gilead | 8 | B | c |
| Gimisus | 19 | D | f |
| Girba I. | 21 | F | c |
| Glaucus | 14 | D | b |
| Glevum | 24 | D | e |
| Glyonpea | 14 | F | d |
| Gobannium | 24 | C | e |
| Gordium | 18 | F | d |
| Gorgobina | 22 | E | c |
| Gortyna | 11 | D | d |
| Gortys | 14 | E | c |
| Gottones | 23 | D | a |
| Gournia | 10 | D | b |
| Granicus | 11 | E | a |
| Grumentum | 19 | F | d |
| Gyaros | 11 | D | c |
| Gymnesiae I. | 12 | B | a |
| Gythium | 14 | F | e |
| **Hadria** | 19 | D | b |
| —— | 19 | D | c |
| Hadrianopolis | 26 | E | a |
| Hadriaticum Mare | 19 | D | b |
| Hadrumetum | 21 | F | c |
| Hagia Triada | 10 | C | b |
| Halae | 14 | H | c |
| Haliacmon | 11 | B | a |
| Haliartus | 14 | G | b |
| Halicarnassus | 11 | E | c |
| Halieis | 14 | G | d |
| Halimus | 14 | H | c |
| Haliusa I. | 14 | H | d |
| Halmyris | 23 | G | c |
| Halonessus | 11 | C | b |
| Halys | 18 | K | b |
| Hamath | 8 | C | b |
| Harpasus | 11 | F | c |
| Hebrus | 11 | E | a |
| Hecatompylos | 15 | G | c |
| Helena I. | 14 | I | c |
| Helia | 14 | F | e |
| Helice | 14 | E | b |
| Helicon M. | 14 | F | b |
| Heliopolis | 8 | C | b |
| —— —— | 9 | B | b |
| Helisson | 14 | E | c |
| Hellespontus | 11 | E | a |
| Helorus | 19 | E | f |
| Helos | 14 | F | e |
| Helvii | 22 | F | d |
| Hephaestia | 11 | D | b |
| Heptanomis | 9 | B | c |
| Heraclea | 11 | C | a |
| —— —— | 14 | F | a |
| —— —— | 15 | D | c |
| —— —— | 19 | F | d |
| —— —— Minoa | 19 | D | f |
| Heracleia | 18 | F | b |
| Heracleuspolis | 9 | B | c |
| Heraea | 14 | D | c |
| Heraei M. | 19 | E | f |
| Heraeum Pr. | 14 | F | b |
| Herbita | 19 | E | f |
| Herculaneum | 20 | C | b |
| Hercules Pr. | 24 | B | e |
| Herculis I. | 19 | B | d |
| —— —— Pr. | 19 | F | f |
| Hercyna | 14 | F | b |
| Herdonia | 19 | E | d |
| Herminius M. | 21 | A | b |
| Hermionis | 14 | G | d |
| Hermon M. | 8 | B | c |
| Hermopolis | 9 | B | d |
| — —— —— Minor | 9 | B | b |
| Hermunduri | 23 | B | b |
| Hermus | 11 | E | b |
| Hernici | 19 | F | b |
| Heropoliticus S. | 25 | E | d |
| Heruli | 26 | F | a |
| Hesperides | 25 | D | c |
| Hibernia | 25 | A | a |
| Hiera | 19 | E | e |
| Hieraconpolis | 9 | B | d |
| Hierapolis | 11 | F | c |
| Himera | 19 | D | f |
| —— —— | 19 | E | f |
| Hippo Diarrhytus | 21 | F | b |
| —— Regius | 21 | E | b |
| Hirpini | 19 | E | d |
| Hispalis | 21 | B | b |
| Hissarlik | 10 | D | b |
| Histiaea | 14 | G | a |
| Histonium | 20 | C | a |
| Histri | 19 | D | b |
| Hit | 6 | D | b |
| Hor M. | 8 | B | d |
| —— M. | 8 | C | b |
| Hunni | 26 | F | a |
| Hunnum | 24 | G | g |
| Hyamia | 14 | D | e |
| Hybla | 19 | E | f |
| Hycara | 20 | C | a |
| Hydaspes | 15 | L | d |
| Hydraotes | 15 | L | d |
| Hydrea | 14 | G | d |
| Hydriacus | 15 | H | e |
| Hydrus | 19 | F | d |
| Hylaethus | 14 | E | a |
| Hylica Palus | 14 | G | b |
| Hymettus M. | 14 | H | c |
| Hypanis | 25 | E | b |
| Hypata | 14 | E | a |
| Hyphasis | 15 | L | e |
| Hypsas | 19 | D | f |
| Hyrcania | 15 | H | c |
| Hyrcanum Mare | 15 | F | b |
| Hyria L. | 14 | C | a |
| Hyrmina | 14 | C | c |
| Hysiae | 14 | F | c |
| **Ialysus** | 11 | F | d |
| Iapygia | 19 | F | d |
| Iapygium Pr. | 19 | F | e |
| Iasus | 11 | E | c |
| Iazyges Metanastae | 23 | D | c |
| Iberia | 18 | N | h |
| Iberus | 21 | C | a |
| Icaria | 11 | E | c |
| Icarium Mare | 11 | E | c |
| Iceni | 24 | G | d |
| Ichthys Pr. | 14 | C | c |
| Iconium | 18 | G | f |
| Icosium | 21 | D | b |
| Ida M. | 11 | D | d |
| —— M. | 11 | E | b |
| Idalium | 18 | H | h |
| Igilgili | 21 | E | b |
| Igilium | 19 | C | c |
| Iguvium | 20 | B | a |
| Ilchester | 24 | E | e |
| Ilerda | 21 | D | a |
| Ilici | 21 | C | b |
| Ilienses | 19 | B | b |
| Ilipula M. | 21 | C | b |
| Ilium | 11 | E | b |
| Illyria | 11 | A | a |
| Iluro | 21 | C | a |
| Ilva | 19 | C | c |
| Ilyssus | 14 | H | c |
| Imbros | 11 | D | a |
| Inachus | 14 | E | a |
| —— —— | 14 | F | c |
| Indus | 15 | K | e |
| Infernum Mare | 19 | D | d |
| Ingauni | 19 | B | b |
| Insubres | 19 | B | b |
| Interamna | 19 | D | c |
| —— —— | 19 | D | d |
| Inveresk | 24 | C | a |
| Iol Caesarea | 21 | D | b |
| Iolcus | 13 | H | e |
| Ionium Mare | 14 | B | c |
| Ios | 11 | D | c |
| Ipsus | 18 | F | e |
| Ira | 14 | D | d |
| Irine I. | 14 | F | d |
| Iris | 18 | L | b |
| Isanavatia | 24 | E | d |
| Isauria | 18 | F | f |
| Isca Dumnoniorum | 24 | C | f |
| —— Silurum | 24 | C | e |
| Israel | 8 | B | c |
| Issus | 8 | C | a |
| Isurium | 24 | E | b |
| Italica | 21 | B | b |
| Ithaca | 14 | B | b |
| Ithome | 14 | D | d |
| Itius Portus | 22 | D | a |
| Ituna Aest. | 24 | B | b |
| Iulis | 14 | I | c |
| Ivernicus Oceanus | 24 | B | c |
| **Jabesh Gilead** | 8 | B | c |
| Jaxartes | 15 | K | b |
| Jerablus | 10 | F | b |
| Jerico | 8 | B | d |
| Jerusalem | 8 | B | d |
| Jezreel | 8 | B | c |
| Joppa | 8 | B | c |
| Jordan | 8 | B | c |
| Judah | 8 | B | d |
| Julian Alps | 23 | C | c |
| Juliobona | 22 | B | b |
| Juliomagus | 22 | C | c |
| Jura M. | 22 | G | c |
| Juti | 26 | C | a |
| Juvavum | 23 | C | c |
| **Kadesh** | 10 | F | c |
| Kampos | 10 | C | b |
| Karduniyas | 5 | D | b |
| Kassites | 5 | E | b |
| Khargah, Oasis of | 9 | B | e |
| Khilikhi | 5 | B | a |
| Kis | 5 | D | b |
| Kishon | 8 | B | c |
| Kummeh | 9 | B | g |
| Kutha | 5 | D | b |
| **Labicum** | 19 | F | b |
| Labutas M. | 15 | G | c |
| Lacedaemon | 14 | E | d |
| Lacinium Pr. | 19 | F | e |
| Laconia | 14 | F | d |
| Laconicus S. | 14 | F | e |
| Lactodorum | 24 | F | d |
| Ladon | 14 | D | c |
| Lagash | 5 | E | b |
| Lambaesis | 21 | E | c |
| Lamia | 14 | F | a |
| Lampra | 14 | H | c |
| Lampsacus | 11 | E | a |
| Lancaster | 24 | D | b |
| Lanchester | 24 | E | b |
| Lancia | 21 | B | a |
| Langobardi | 23 | B | a |
| Laodicea | 11 | F | c |
| Laodiceia | 18 | K | h |
| —— —— Catacecaumene | 18 | G | e |
| Larinum | 19 | E | d |
| Larissa | 11 | C | b |
| ——. | 14 | F | a |
| Larissus | 14 | C | b |
| Larius L. | 19 | B | a |
| Larsa | 5 | E | b |
| Larymna | 14 | G | a |
| Las | 14 | E | e |
| Latium | 19 | D | d |
| Latmus M. | 11 | E | c |
| Latonpolis | 9 | C | e |
| Laurentum | 19 | D | d |
| Lauriacum | 23 | C | b |
| Laurium M. | 14 | H | c |
| Laus | 19 | B | b |
| —— | 19 | E | e |
| Lavatrae | 24 | D | b |
| Lavinium | 19 | F | b |
| Lebadea | 14 | F | b |
| Lebanon M. | 8 | B | c |
| Lebedos | 11 | E | b |
| Lebena | 11 | D | d |
| Lebinthos | 11 | E | c |
| Lechaeum | 14 | F | c |
| Lectum Pr. | 11 | E | b |
| Ledon | 14 | F | a |
| Legiolium | 24 | E | c |
| Lemanis Portus | 24 | G | e |
| Lemnos | 11 | D | b |
| Lemovices | 22 | C | c |
| —— —— | 22 | D | d |
| Lentini | 10 | A | b |
| Leon Pr. | 14 | I | c |
| Leontes | 8 | B | c |
| Leontini | 19 | E | f |
| Leontium | 14 | D | b |
| Lepreum | 14 | D | d |
| Leptiminus | 21 | F | c |
| Leptis Magna | 25 | C | c |
| Lerna | 14 | F | c |
| Leros | 11 | E | c |
| Lesbos | 11 | E | b |
| Letocetum | 24 | E | d |
| Letrini | 14 | C | c |
| Leuca | 19 | F | e |
| Leucadia | 14 | B | a |
| Leucae | 14 | F | e |
| Leucarum | 24 | B | e |
| Leucas | 14 | B | a |
| Leucate Pr. | 14 | B | a |
| Leuci | 22 | F | b |
| Leucopetra Pr. | 19 | E | f |
| Leucos Limen | 9 | D | d |
| Leuctra | 14 | G | b |
| Liburni | 19 | E | b |
| Libyca Palus | 21 | E | c |
| Libycus Nomus | 9 | A | b |
| Libyssa | 11 | F | a |
| Liger | 22 | C | c |
| Ligures | 19 | B | b |
| Ligusticus S. | 19 | B | b |
| Lilaea | 14 | F | a |
| Lilybaeum | 19 | D | f |
| Limnaea | 14 | C | a |
| Limonum | 22 | D | c |
| Lindum | 24 | F | c |
| Lindus | 11 | F | d |
| Lingones | 22 | F | b |
| Liparaeae Is. | 19 | E | e |
| Liris | 19 | D | d |
| Lissus | 25 | C | b |
| Liternum | 19 | D | d |
| Lixus | 21 | B | c |
| Locri Epizephyrii | 19 | F | e |
| Locri-Ozolae | 14 | D | b |
| Locris | 14 | F | a |
| Londinium | 24 | F | e |
| Lotophagitis | 21 | F | c |
| Low Borrow Br. | 24 | D | b |
| Loxovii | 22 | D | b |
| Luca | 19 | C | c |
| Lucania | 19 | E | d |
| Luceria | 19 | E | d |
| Lucopitia | 24 | B | b |
| Lucretilis M. | 19 | F | b |
| Luentinum | 24 | B | d |
| Lugdunum | 22 | F | d |
| —— —— Convenarum | 22 | D | e |
| Lugii | 23 | D | b |
| Luguido | 19 | B | d |
| Luguvallium | 24 | D | b |
| Luna | 19 | C | b |
| Lunae P. | 19 | B | b |
| Luppia | 25 | B | a |
| Lusitania | 21 | B | b |
| Lutetia | 22 | E | b |
| Lycaeus | 14 | D | d |
| —— M. | 14 | F | c |
| Lycaonia | 15 | C | c |
| Lycia | 11 | F | c |
| Lyconpolis | 9 | B | d |
| Lydia | 11 | E | b |
| Lyncestis | 11 | B | a |
| Lyrnessus | 11 | E | b |
| Lysimacheia | 18 | A | c |
| Lystra | 18 | G | f |
| **Macedonia** | 11 | C | a |
| Macestus | 11 | F | b |
| Macra | 19 | B | b |
| Macrianopolis | 27 | E | a |
| Maeander | 11 | F | c |
| Maedi | 11 | C | a |
| Maenalus M. | 14 | E | d |
| Maeonia | 11 | F | b |
| Maeotis Palus | 25 | E | b |
| Magan | 5 | B | c |
| Magiovintum | 24 | F | d |
| Magnae | 24 | D | d |
| —— | 24 | F | g |
| Magnesia | 11 | C | b |
| —— —— | 11 | E | b |
| —— —— | 11 | E | c |
| Magnum Pr. | 21 | A | b |
| Mahanaim | 8 | B | c |
| Malaca | 21 | B | b |
| Malea Pr. | 14 | G | f |
| Maliacus S. | 14 | F | a |
| Malis | 14 | E | a |
| Mallorum Urbs | 15 | L | d |
| Malton | 24 | F | b |
| Mancunium | 24 | D | c |
| Mandela | 19 | F | b |
| Manduessedum | 24 | E | d |
| Mantinea | 14 | E | c |
| Mantua | 19 | C | b |
| Maracanda | 15 | K | c |
| Marash | 10 | F | b |
| Marathon | 14 | H | b |
| Marcianopolis | 23 | F | d |
| Marcomanni | 23 | C | b |
| Margana | 14 | C | c |
| Margiana | 15 | I | c |
| Margus | 15 | I | c |
| Mari | 10 | E | c |
| Mariana | 19 | B | c |
| Mariani Montes | 21 | B | b |
| Maridunum | 24 | B | e |
| Marisus | 25 | D | b |
| Marius | 14 | F | d |
| Marmarica | 25 | D | c |
| Maronea | 13 | I | d |
| Marrubium | 19 | D | c |
| Marrucini | 20 | C | a |
| Marsa | 25 | C | b |
| Marsi | 19 | D | d |
| —— | 23 | A | b |
| Marsyas | 11 | F | c |
| Marta | 19 | C | c |
| Masdoranus M. | 15 | H | c |
| Maskarata | 10 | C | b |
| Massaesyli | 21 | C | c |
| Massagetae | 15 | K | b |
| Massicytus M. | 11 | F | c |
| Massilia | 22 | F | e |
| Massylii | 21 | E | b |
| Matinus M. | 19 | F | d |
| Matisco | 22 | F | c |
| Mauretania | 21 | C | c |
| Mauriacum | 27 | C | a |
| Mazara | 20 | C | a |
| Media | 15 | F | c |
| Mediolanum | 19 | B | b |
| —— —— | 22 | C | d |
| —— —— | 24 | D | c |
| Mediomatrici | 22 | F | b |
| Megalopolis | 14 | E | d |
| Megara | 14 | G | c |
| —— Hyblaea | 19 | E | f |
| Megaris | 14 | G | b |
| Megiddo | 5 | B | b |
| Melaena Pr. | 11 | E | b |
| Melas S. | 11 | E | a |
| Melita | 19 | E | f |
| Melitene | 18 | N | e |
| Melodunum | 22 | E | b |
| Melos | 14 | I | e |
| Memphis | 9 | B | c |
| Menapii | 23 | A | b |
| Mende | 11 | C | b |
| Mendes | 9 | B | b |
| Menelai Portus | 25 | D | c |
| Mercurii Pr. | 21 | F | b |
| Mesola | 14 | D | d |
| Mesopotamia | 15 | E | c |
| Messana | 19 | E | e |
| Messapia | 19 | F | d |
| Messapius M. | 14 | H | d |

| | Map. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messene | 14 | D | d |
| Messenia | 14 | D | d |
| Messeniacus S. | 14 | E | e |
| Messogis M. | 11 | F | b |
| Metalla | 19 | B | e |
| Metapontum | 19 | F | d |
| Metaris Aest. | 24 | G | c |
| Metaurus | 19 | D | c |
| Methana Pr. | 14 | G | c |
| Methembria | 11 | D | a |
| Methone | 11 | C | a |
| ——— | 14 | D | e |
| Methydrium | 14 | E | c |
| Methymna | 11 | E | b |
| Mevania | 19 | D | c |
| Midea | 14 | F | c |
| Miletus | 11 | E | c |
| Milyas | 11 | F | c |
| Mincius | 19 | C | b |
| Minius | 21 | A | a |
| Minoa | 14 | G | e |
| Minturnae | 19 | D | d |
| Misenum Pr. | 19 | E | d |
| Mitanni | 10 | F | b |
| Mitylene | 11 | E | b |
| Moab | 8 | B | d |
| Moenus | 25 | C | a |
| Moeris L. | 9 | B | c |
| Moesia Inferior | 23 | F | d |
| —— Superior | 23 | E | d |
| Mogontiacum | 22 | H | b |
| Molossis | 11 | B | b |
| Molycria | 14 | D | b |
| Mona | 24 | B | c |
| Monapia | 24 | B | b |
| Moresby | 24 | C | b |
| Moricambe Aest. | 24 | C | c |
| Morini | 22 | D | a |
| Mosa | 23 | A | b |
| Motyca | 19 | E | f |
| Motye | 20 | C | a |
| Moxoene | 26 | G | b |
| Munda | 25 | A | c |
| Murudunum | 24 | C | f |
| Mutina | 19 | C | b |
| Mycale M. | 11 | E | c |
| Mycalessus | 14 | H | b |
| Mycenae | 14 | F | c |
| Myconos | 11 | D | c |
| Myenus M. | 14 | D | b |
| Mygdonia | 11 | C | a |
| Mylae | 20 | C | a |
| Mylasa | 11 | E | c |
| Myndus | 11 | E | c |
| Myos Hormos | 9 | C | d |
| Myra | 11 | G | c |
| Myriandrus | 8 | C | a |
| Myrina | 11 | E | b |
| Myrtoum Mare | 14 | H | d |
| Myrtuntium | 14 | C | c |
| Mysia | 11 | E | b |
| Myus | 11 | E | c |
| **Nairi** | 5 | C | a |
| Naissus | 23 | E | d |
| Namnetes | 22 | C | c |
| Namri | 5 | E | a |
| Nantuates Veragri | 22 | G | c |
| Napoca | 23 | E | c |
| Nar | 19 | D | c |
| Narbo Martius | 22 | E | e |
| Narbonensia | 22 | F | d |
| Narnia | 19 | D | c |
| Narona | 25 | C | b |
| Narycion | 14 | F | a |
| Nasamones | 25 | C | d |
| Nasarath | 21 | E | b |
| Nasi | 14 | E | c |
| Naucratis | 9 | B | b |
| Naupactus | 14 | D | b |
| Nauplia | 14 | F | c |
| Nautaca | 15 | K | c |
| Naxos | 11 | D | c |
| ——— | 19 | E | f |
| Neaethus | 19 | F | e |
| Neapolis | 11 | D | a |
| ——— | 19 | B | e |
| ——— | 19 | C | f |
| ——— | 19 | E | d |
| Neda | 14 | D | d |
| Nedon | 14 | E | d |
| Neion M. | 14 | B | b |
| Nemausus | 22 | F | e |
| Nemea | 14 | F | c |
| Nemetes | 22 | H | b |
| Neon | 14 | F | a |
| Nepete | 19 | F | a |
| Nepte | 26 | C | b |
| Nericus | 14 | B | a |
| Neriton M. | 14 | B | b |
| Nervii | 22 | E | a |
| Newstead | 24 | D | a |
| Nicaea | 11 | F | a |
| ——— | 14 | F | a |
| ——— | 15 | L | d |
| ——— | 19 | A | c |
| Nicomedia | 11 | F | a |
| Nicopolis | 18 | N | c |
| ——— | 25 | D | b |
| Nicosia | 10 | E | b |
| Nidum | 24 | C | c |
| Nineveh (Ninus) | 5 | D | a |
| Nippur | 5 | E | b |
| Nisaea | 14 | G | c |
| ——— | 15 | H | c |
| Nisaei Campi | 15 | F | c |
| Nisibis | 15 | E | c |
| Nitiobroges | 22 | D | d |
| Nola | 19 | E | d |
| Nomentum | 19 | F | b |
| Nonacris | 14 | E | c |
| Nora | 19 | B | e |
| Norba | 19 | F | b |
| Noricum | 23 | C | c |
| Noto | 10 | A | b |
| Novae | 23 | F | d |
| Novantae | 24 | B | a |
| Noviodunum | 22 | G | c |
| ——— ——— Aedu- | | | |
| orum | 22 | E | c |
| ——— ——— Suess- | | | |
| ionum | 22 | E | b |
| Noviomagus | 22 | D | b |
| ——— ——— | 22 | H | b |
| Nuceria Camellaria | 20 | B | a |
| Numantia | 21 | C | a |
| Nura | 19 | B | d |
| Nursia | 19 | D | c |
| Nysa | 11 | F | c |
| Nysaion M. | 14 | F | b |
| **Ocelum** Pr. | 24 | G | c |
| Oche M. | 14 | I | b |
| Ochus | 15 | H | c |
| Ocrinum Pr. | 24 | A | g |
| Octapitarum Pr. | 24 | A | e |
| Odessus | 23 | F | d |
| Odomanti | 11 | C | a |
| Odrysae | 15 | B | b |
| Oea | 14 | G | c |
| ——— | 25 | C | e |
| Oeantheia | 14 | E | b |
| Oemadae | 14 | C | b |
| Oenus | 14 | E | d |
| Oenussae Is. | 14 | D | e |
| Oescus | 23 | F | d |
| Oeta M. | 14 | E | a |
| Ogyris I. | 15 | H | e |
| Olbia | 11 | G | c |
| ——— | 12 | B | a |
| ——— | 19 | B | d |
| ——— | 25 | E | b |
| Olenus | 14 | D | b |
| Oliaros | 11 | D | c |
| Olicana | 24 | E | c |
| Olisipo | 21 | A | b |
| Olmeus | 14 | G | b |
| Olmiae Pr. | 14 | F | b |
| Olpae | 14 | C | a |
| Olurus | 14 | F | b |
| Olympia | 14 | D | c |
| Olympus M. | 11 | C | a |
| ——— ——— M. | 11 | F | b |
| ——— ——— M. | 18 | I | h |
| Olynthus | 11 | C | a |
| Ombos | 9 | C | e |
| Omignathus I. | 14 | F | f |
| Opis | 15 | E | d |
| Oppidum Atuatu- | | | |
| corum | 22 | F | a |
| Opuntii | 14 | G | a |
| Opus | 14 | G | a |
| ——— Pr. | 14 | F | b |
| Orchomenus | 14 | E | c |
| Orcistus | 18 | F | d |
| Ordovices | 24 | C | d |
| Orestis | 11 | B | a |
| Oreus | 14 | G | a |
| Oriens | 26 | F | b |
| Oritae | 15 | K | e |
| Orobiae | 14 | G | a |
| Orontes | 8 | C | b |
| ——— M. | 15 | F | d |
| Oropus | 14 | H | b |
| Orospeda M. | 21 | C | b |
| Ortona | 19 | E | c |
| Ortospana | 15 | K | d |
| Osca | 25 | A | b |
| Osismii | 22 | A | b |
| Osroene | 18 | N | h |
| Ossa M. | 11 | C | b |
| Ostia | 19 | D | d |
| Ostrogotha | 27 | F | a |
| Otadeni | 24 | D | a |
| Othoca | 19 | B | e |
| Othonae | 24 | G | e |
| Othrys M. | 14 | E | a |
| Overborrow | 24 | D | b |
| Oxia I. | 14 | C | b |
| Oxiana Palus | 15 | H | a |
| Oxii M. | 15 | K | b |
| Oxus | 15 | K | c |
| Oxyrynchus | 9 | B | c |
| **Pachynum Pr.** | 19 | E | f |
| Padus | 19 | C | b |
| Paeligni | 20 | B | a |
| Paeonia | 15 | A | b |
| Paestum | 19 | E | d |
| Pagasae | 11 | C | b |
| Pagasaeus S. | 11 | C | b |
| Palaerus | 14 | B | a |
| Palaikastro | 10 | D | b |
| Palantia | 21 | B | a |
| Palazzolo | 10 | A | b |
| Pale | 14 | A | b |
| Palice | 20 | C | a |
| Palinurum P. | 19 | E | d |
| Palla | 19 | B | d |
| Pallantium | 14 | E | d |
| Pallene | 11 | C | a |
| Palma | 21 | D | b |
| Palmyra | 8 | D | b |
| Paludes Pomptinae | 20 | B | b |
| Pamamus | 15 | I | c |
| Pamisus | 14 | D | d |
| Pamphylia | 18 | F | g |
| Panachaicus M. | 14 | D | b |
| Panaetolicus M. | 14 | C | a |
| Pandataria I. | 19 | D | d |
| Pandosia | 19 | F | c |
| Pangaeus M. | 11 | D | a |
| Pannonia | 23 | D | c |
| Panopeus | 14 | F | b |
| Panormus | 14 | D | b |
| ——— | 19 | D | e |
| Paphos | 18 | G | i |
| Parachoathras M. | 15 | G | d |
| Paraetacene | 15 | G | d |
| ——— | 15 | K | c |
| Paraetonium | 9 | A | b |
| Paralia | 14 | H | c |
| Parapotamii | 14 | F | a |
| Parasopia | 14 | G | b |
| Parisii | 22 | E | b |
| ——— | 24 | F | b |
| Parium | 11 | E | a |
| Parma | 19 | C | b |
| Parnassus M. | 14 | F | a |
| Parnes M. | 14 | H | b |
| Parnon M. | 14 | F | d |
| Paropamisidae | 15 | K | d |
| Paropamisus | 15 | I | d |
| Paros | 11 | D | c |
| Parrhasius M. | 14 | D | d |
| Parthenius M. | 14 | F | d |
| Parthia | 15 | H | c |
| Pasargadae | 15 | G | d |
| Pasitigris | 15 | F | d |
| Patala | 15 | K | e |
| Patara | 11 | F | c |
| Patavium | 19 | C | b |
| Patmos | 11 | E | c |
| Patrae | 14 | D | b |
| Pauca | 19 | B | d |
| Pegae | 14 | G | b |
| Pelion M. | 11 | C | b |
| Pella | 11 | C | a |
| Pellene | 14 | F | b |
| Polerum Pr. | 19 | E | e |
| Pelusium | 9 | C | b |
| Peneus | 11 | C | b |
| ——— | 14 | C | c |
| Pennal | 14 | C | d |
| Pentelicus M. | 14 | H | b |
| Peparethos | 11 | C | b |
| Peraea | 11 | F | c |
| Percote | 11 | E | a |
| Pergamum | 11 | E | b |
| Perge | 18 | E | g |
| Perinthus | 11 | E | a |
| Permessus | 14 | G | b |
| Persepolis | 15 | G | e |
| Persicus S. | 15 | F | e |
| Persis | 15 | G | e |
| Perusia | 19 | D | c |
| Pessinus | 18 | F | d |
| Petelia | 19 | F | e |
| Petra | 8 | B | d |
| ——— | 20 | C | a |
| Petrocorii | 22 | D | d |
| Phaestus | 11 | D | d |
| Phanagoria | 12 | E | a |
| Phara | 14 | B | a |
| Pharae | 14 | D | b |
| ——— | 14 | E | d |
| Pharsalus | 11 | C | b |
| Phaselis | 11 | G | c |
| Pheia | 14 | C | c |
| Pheneus | 14 | E | c |
| Pherae | 13 | H | e |
| Phigalia | 14 | D | d |
| Philadelphia | 11 | F | b |
| Philae | 9 | C | f |
| Philippi | 11 | D | a |
| Philippopolis | 25 | D | b |
| Philistines | 8 | B | d |
| Phliasia | 14 | F | c |
| Phlius | 14 | F | c |
| Phocaea | 11 | E | b |
| Phocis | 14 | F | a |
| Phoenicia | 8 | B | c |
| Pholoe M. | 14 | D | c |
| Phorcys Pr. | 14 | B | a |
| Phrygia | 11 | G | b |
| —— Minor | 11 | E | b |
| Phylakope | 10 | C | b |
| Phyle | 14 | H | b |
| Picenum | 19 | D | c |
| Pictones | 22 | C | c |
| Pieria | 11 | C | a |
| Pierus | 14 | D | b |
| Pindus | 14 | E | a |
| —— M. | 11 | B | b |
| Piraeus | 14 | H | c |
| Pisa | 14 | D | c |
| Pisae | 19 | C | a |
| Pisatis | 14 | D | c |
| Pisaurum | 19 | D | c |
| Pisidia | 15 | C | c |
| Pistoria | 19 | C | c |
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| Pitani | 10 | D | b |
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| Pleistus | 14 | F | b |
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| Poetovio | 23 | D | c |
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| —— Traiani | 25 | D | b |
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| Praesus | 11 | E | d |
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| Prasiae | 14 | F | d |
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| Priene | 11 | E | c |
| Prista | 23 | F | d |
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| Proconnesus | 11 | E | a |
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| Proni | 14 | B | b |
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| Propontis | 11 | E | a |
| Prote I. | 14 | D | d |
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| Psophis | 14 | D | c |
| Psychro | 10 | D | b |
| Psyra | 11 | D | b |
| Psyttaleia I. | 14 | H | c |
| Pteria | 18 | I | d |
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| Pura | 15 | I | e |
| Puteoli | 20 | C | b |
| Pydna | 11 | C | a |
| Pylae Ciliciae | 18 | I | f |
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| ——— | 14 | D | e |
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| Ragusa | 10 | A | b |
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| Ratae | 24 | E | d |
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| Ravenhill | 24 | F | b |
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| Redones | 22 | C | b |
| Regina | 23 | C | b |
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| Regni | 24 | F | f |
| Regulbium | 24 | G | e |
| Remi | 22 | F | b |
| Rerigonium | 24 | B | b |
| Rha | 15 | F | a |
| Rhagae | 15 | G | c |
| Rhambacia | 15 | K | e |
| Rhamnus | 14 | I | b |
| Rhegium | 19 | E | e |
| Rhenea | 11 | D | c |
| Rhenus | 22 | H | b |
| Rhium | 14 | D | b |
| ——— | 14 | D | e |
| Rhodus | 11 | F | d |
| Rhotanus | 19 | B | c |
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| Rhypes | 14 | E | b |
| Roma | 19 | D | d |
| Rotomagus | 22 | D | b |
| Roxolani | 26 | F | a |
| Rubico | 19 | D | b |
| Rudiae | 19 | F | d |
| Rugii | 23 | D | a |
| Rusaddir | 21 | C | c |
| Rusellae | 19 | C | c |
| Rusguniae | 21 | D | b |
| Rusicade | 21 | E | b |
| Ruteni | 22 | E | d |
| Rutupiae | 24 | G | e |
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| Sabini | 19 | D | c |
| Sabrata | 25 | C | c |
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| Saeprus | 19 | B | e |
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| Saguntum | 21 | C | b |
| Sais | 9 | B | b |
| Salamis | 14 | G | c |
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| Salapia | 19 | F | d |
| Salassi | 19 | A | b |
| Saldae | 21 | E | b |
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| Sapaei | 11 | D | a | Sippala | 5 | D | b | Tarraco | 21 | D | a | Tomi | 25 | D | b | Verlucio | 24 | E | e |
| Sarcapus | 19 | B | [illegible] | Sipylus M. | 11 | E | b | Tarraconensis | 21 | B | a | Torone | 11 | C | b | Verometum | 24 | E | d |
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| Sardis | 11 | F | b | Sirmio | 19 | C | b | Taruenna | 22 | E | a | Tralles | 11 | E | c | Verterae | 54 | D | b |
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| Sariphi M. | 15 | I | c | Sitifis | 21 | E | b | Taurini | 19 | A | b | Trasimenus L. | 19 | D | c | Vesulus M. | 19 | A | b |
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| Sarmizegetusa | 23 | E | c | Sogdii M. | 15 | K | c | Tavium | 18 | I | d | Treveri | 22 | G | b | Vetera | 23 | A | b |
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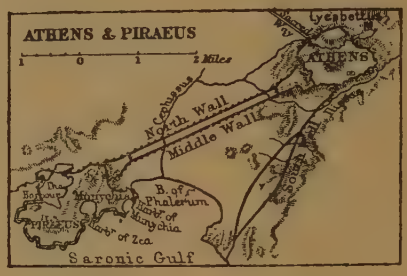
| Sidon | 8 | B | c | Tamynae | 14 | I | b | Tigranocerta | 25 | F | c | Veliocasses | 22 | D | b | Zimara | 18 | N | d |
| Siga | 21 | C | c | Tanagra | 14 | H | b | Tigris | 15 | F | d | Velitrae | 19 | F | b | Zin | 8 | B | d |
| Sigeum Pr. | 11 | E | b | Tanais | 15 | D | a | Tina | 24 | E | b | Vellaunsdunum | 22 | E | b | Zobah | 8 | C | c |
| Signia | 19 | F | b | Tanetum | 19 | C | b | Tingis | 21 | B | c | Vellavii | 22 | E | d | Zoster Pr. | 14 | H | c |

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| 2 | " Pacis | 22 | " Maximus |
| 3 | " Iulium | 23 | Thermae Titi |
| 4 | " Augusti | 24 | " Neronis |
| 5 | " Traiani | 25 | " Agrippae |
| 6 | " Olitorium | 26 | Porticus Octaviae |
| 7 | " Boarium | 27 | Templum Concordiae |
| 8 | Cloaca Maxima | 28 | " Iovis Capitolini |
| 9 | Pons Fabricius | 29 | " Saturni |
| 10 | " Cestius | 30 | " Vestae |
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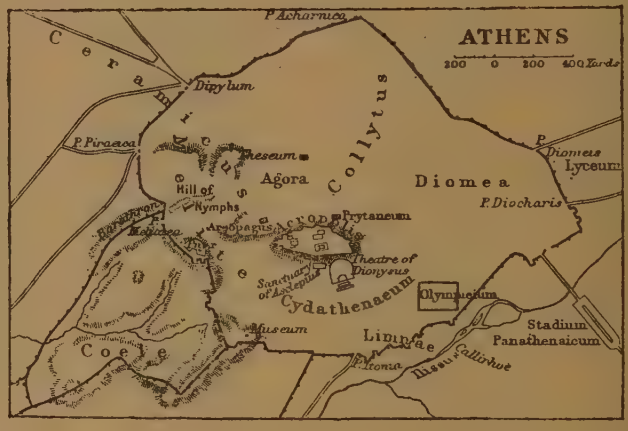
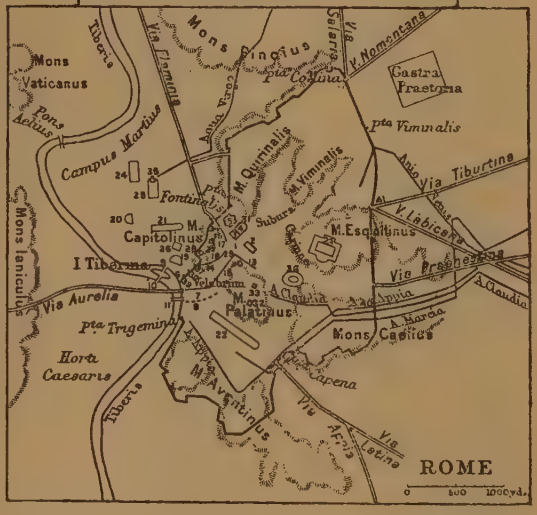
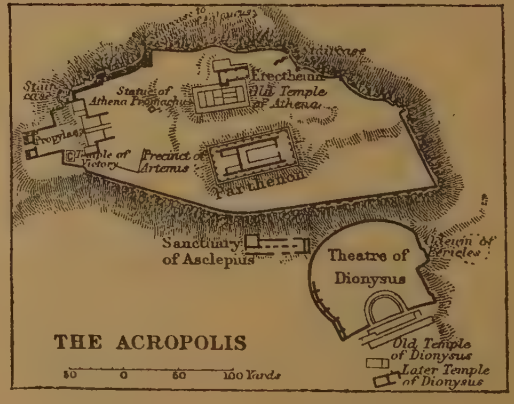
| 19 | Theatr. Marcelli | 39 | " Flumentana |
| 20 | " Pompeii | 40 | " Caelimontana |
| | | 41 | Porta Esquilina |



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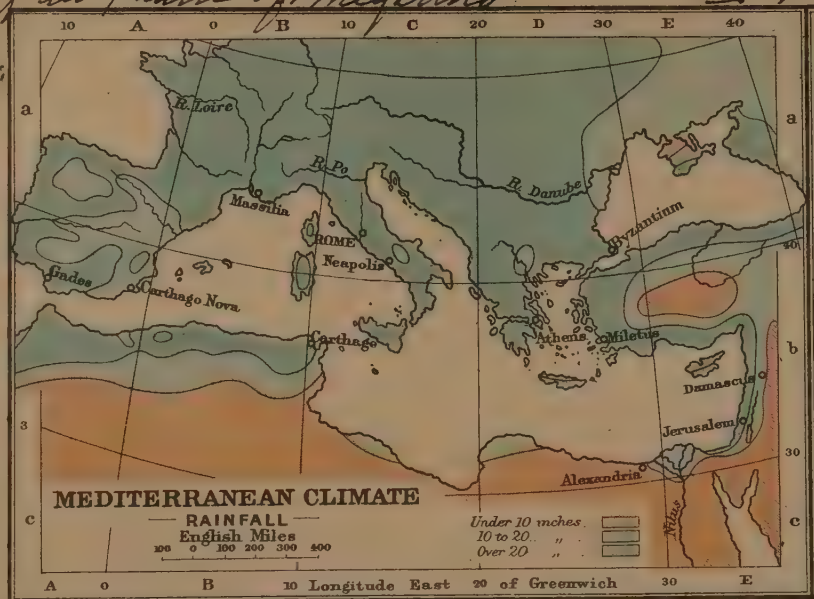

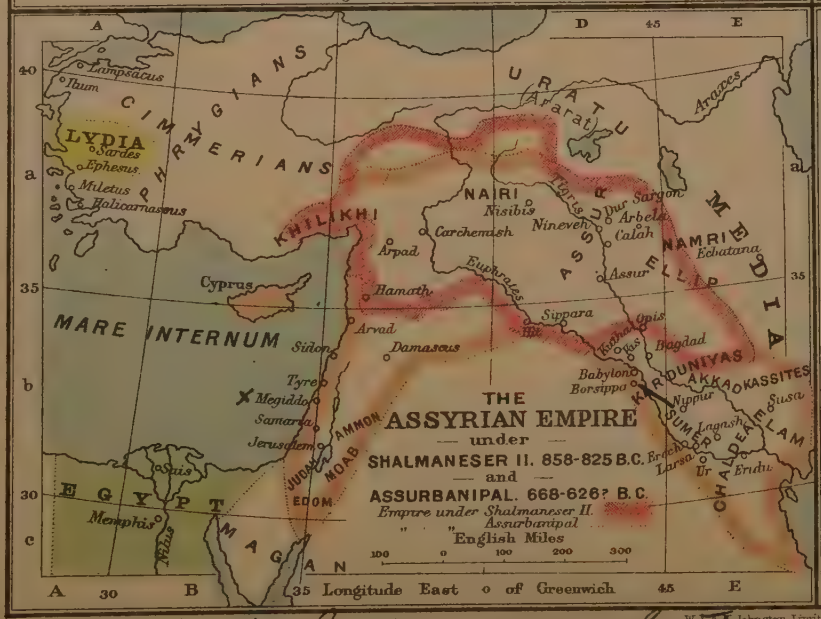


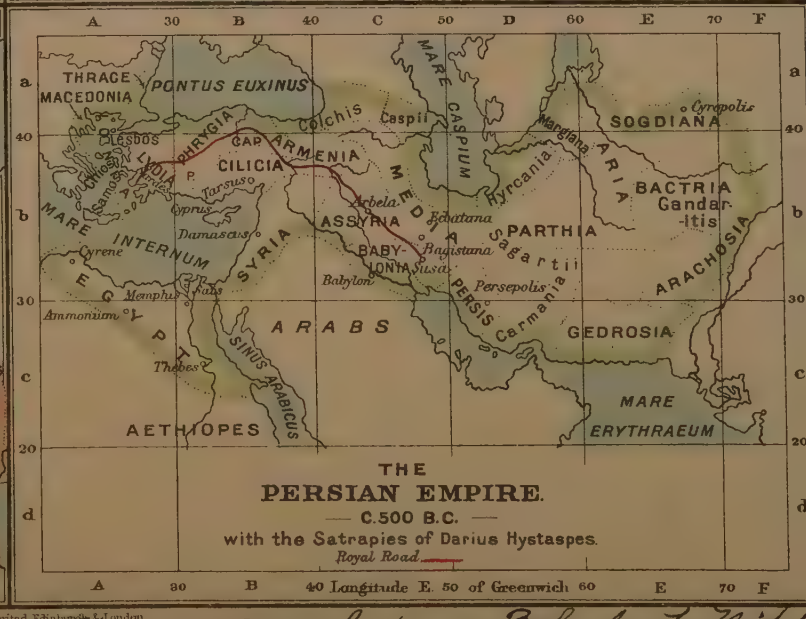


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# THE PELOPONNESE.

## ATTICA, BŒOTIA, PHOCIS, ÆTOLIA & ACARNANIA.

Scale 19·6 *miles to an inch* 1,241,600 *of nature*

English Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

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ASIA MINOR
Pre-Greek Roads
Roman Roads
Natural Scale 1: 5,360,000
English Miles
50 0 50
EXPLANATION OF COLOURS
5000 Feet
3000 "
1000 "
Sea Level
Boundaries of Provinces shown as at the end of the Republic.
Longitude E. of Greenwich
Reference to Inset Map
Roman Province of Asia, B.C. 90
Client States, B.C. 90
Pontus and Armenia
Annexations of Pompeius shown by red border
THE EAST IN THE TIME OF MITHRADATES
PONTUS EUXINUS
PROPONTIS
PROV. BITHYNIA
PROVINCIA ASIA
PROV. CAPPADOCIA
PROVINCIA SYRIA
REGNUM ANTIOCHI
REGNUM GALATIA
REGNUM COMMAGENE
REGNUM ARMENIA MINOR
REGNUM ARMENIA
REGNUM PONTUS
REGNUM CILICIA
REGNUM SAUCIA
REGNUM PAMPHYLIA
REGNUM LYCIA
REGNUM CARIA
MARE PAMPHYLIUM
AULON CILICIUS
M. PHOENICIUM
CYPRUS
Sinope
Sesamus
Heracleias
Amisus
Cotyora
Trapezus
Cerasus
Pharnacia
Eupatoria
Byzantium
Calchedon
Perinthus Heraclea
Bosporus Thracius
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Lysimacheia
Perium
Sestus
Lampsacus
Byzicus
Rhodus
Prusa
Sangarius
Ancyra
Neocaesareia
Comana
Zela
Amaseia
Cabeira
Tavium
Gangra
Germanicopolis
Sebasteia
Satala
Nicopolis
Euphrates F.
Zimara
Dorylaeum
Gordium
Pessinus
Orcistus
Amorium
Cotiaeum
Pergamum
Mytilene
Thyateira
Adramyttium
Alexandreia Troas
Ida M.
Phocaea
Hermus F.
Smyrna
Sardes
Satala
Ceramon Agora
Tmolus M.
Caloebas
Cayster M.
Ephesus
Trallis
Magnesia
Maeander F.
Apollonia
Trogilium
Miletus
Halicarnassus
Cibyra
Laodiceia Combusta
Colossae
Apamea
Celaenae
Tripolis
Trajectus
Laodiceia Catacecaumene
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
Tatta L.
Archelais
Argaeus M.
Caesareia Mazaca
Melitene
Arabissos
Comana
Cocusus
Tyana
Taurus M.
Amanus M.
Germanicia
Samosata
Edessa
Zeugma
Carrhae
Hierapolis
Mopsuestia
Adana
Tarsus
Soli
Cydnus F.
Pylae Ciliciae
Issus
Portae Syriae
Antiocheia
Chidus
Rhodus
Lalysus
Xanthus
Patara
Myra
Phaselis
Attaleia
Side
Perge
Sagalassus
Selgovia
Selinus F.
Selucia
Salamis
Olympus M.
Soli
Idalium
Citium
Paphos
Amathus
Laodiceia
Iberia
Albania
Armenia
Media
Cappadocia
Pisidia
Lycaonia
Cilicia
Syria
Cyprus
Egypt
Mesopotamia
Arabia
Parthians
Media Atropatene
Adiabene
Carrhae
Euphrates
Tigris
Seleucia

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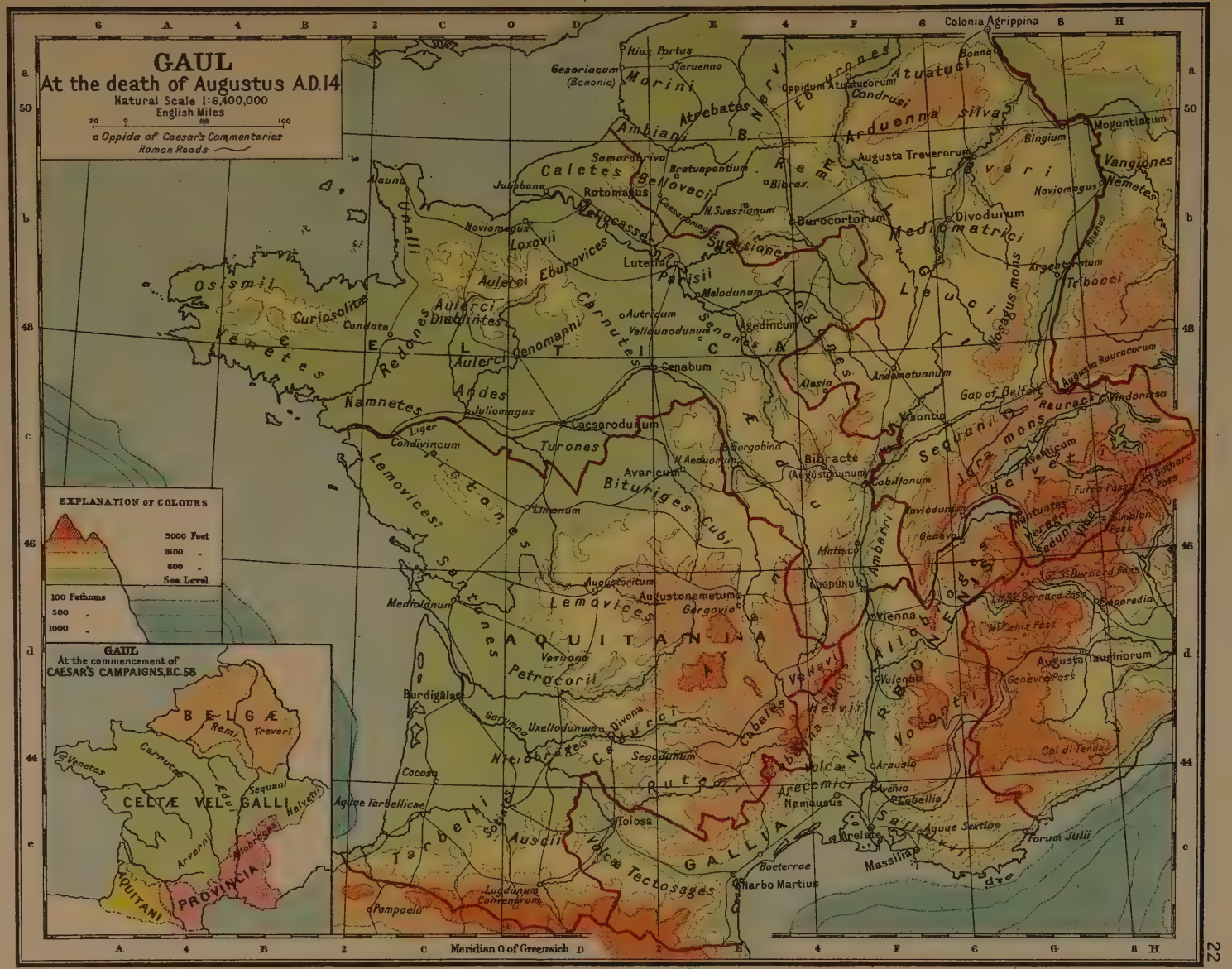


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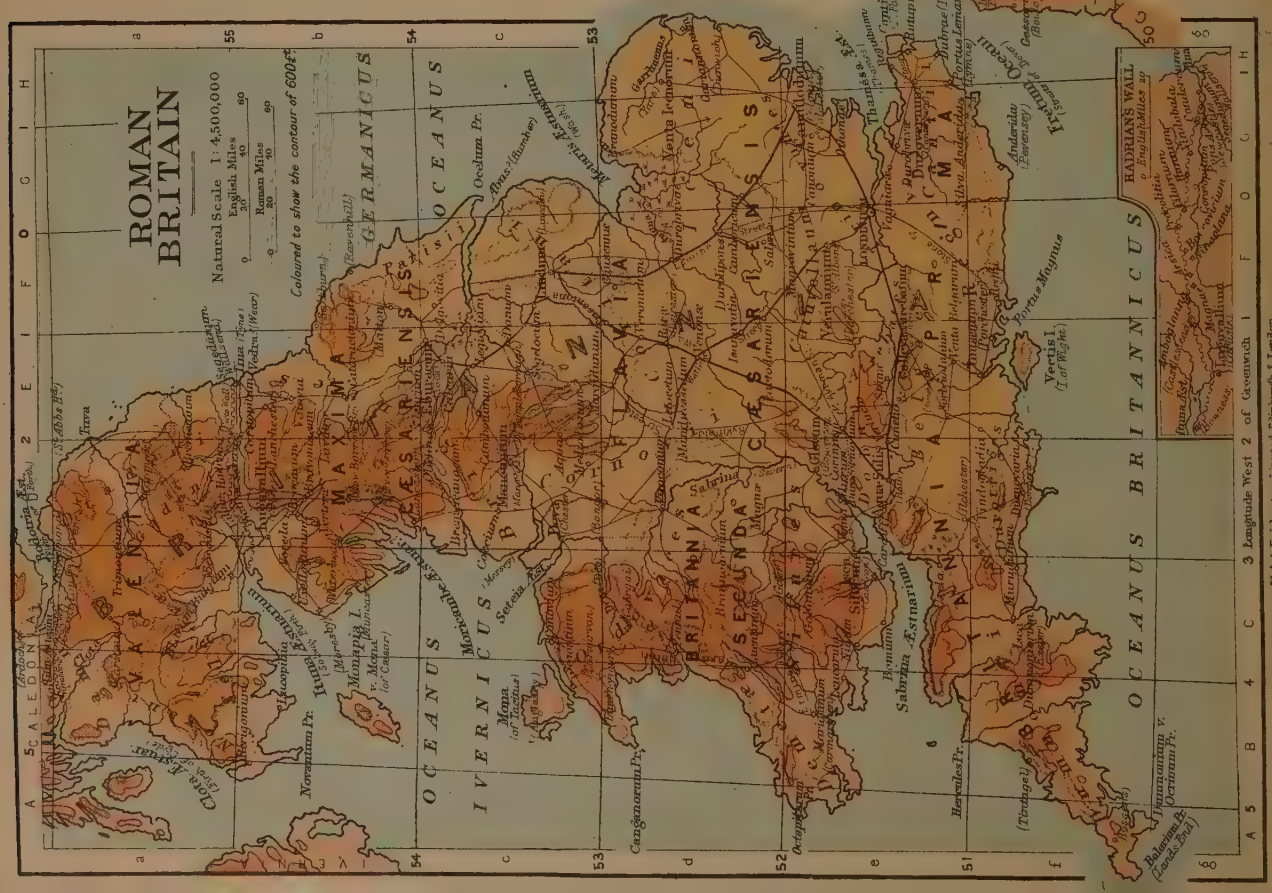
ROMAN BRITAIN
Natural Scale 1:4,500,000
English Miles
Roman Miles
Coloured to show the contour of 600 ft.
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
OCEANUS HIBERNICUS
MAXIMA CAESARIENSIS
BRITANNIA PRIMA
BRITANNIA SECUNDA
FLAVIA CAESARIENSIS
VALENTIA
HADRIAN'S WALL
Caledonia
Hibernia
Mona (Anglesey)
Vectis I. (I. of Wight)
Londinium
Verulamium
Camulodunum
Lindum
Eboracum
Deva
Isca Dumnoniorum
Isca Silurum
Venta Belgarum
Calleva Atrebatum
Corinium
Aquae Sulis
Glevum
Viroconium
Uriconium
Venta Icenorum
Durobrivae
Ratae
Leicester
Derventio
Petuaria
Luguvalium
Coria
Segedunum
Arbeia
Trimontium
Votadini
Brigantes
Parisi
Iceni
Cantii
Regni
Atrebates
Belgae
Dobunni
Durotriges
Damnonii
Novantae
Selgovae
Gangani
Ordovices
Cornavii
Demetae
Silures
Ancalites
Carvetii
Setantii
Taexali
Vacomagi
Caledonii
Maeatae
Cornubia
Dumnonia
Britannia
Caledonia
Hibernia
Germania
Gallia
Belgica
Ocean
Thames R.
Severn R.
Humber R.
Tweed R.
Clyde R.
Forth R.
Tay R.
Solway Firth
Irish Sea
North Channel
St. George's Channel
Bristol Channel
English Channel
North Sea
Caledonian Forest
Forest of Dean
Weald
Fens
Wash
Pennines
Grampians
Cheviots
Cambrian Mts
Dartmoor
Exmoor
Salisbury Plain
Chiltern Hills
Lincoln Heath
Yorkshire Wolds
Lincolnshire Wolds
Malvern Hills
Cotswolds
Mendip Hills
Quantock Hills
Black Mts
Brecon Beacons
Snowdon
Cader Idris
Plynlimmon
Berwyn Mts
Peak District
Lake District
Orkney Is.
Shetland Is.
Hebrides
Scilly Is.
Channel Is.
Anglesey
Isle of Man
Isle of Thanet
Isle of Sheppey
Isle of Ely
Isle of Axholme
Isle of Purbeck
Isle of Portland
Isle of Wight
Land's End
Lizard Point
North Foreland
Dungeness
Beachy Head
St. Abbs Head
Duncansby Head
Kinnaird Head
Buchan Ness
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Orfordness
Harwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Aldeburgh
Felixstowe
Southend
Sheerness
Margate
Ramsgate
Deal
Dover
Hastings
Brighton
Portsmouth
Southampton
Poole
Weymouth
Exeter
Plymouth
Falmouth
Penzance
Bristol
Gloucester
Worcester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Sheffield
Nottingham
Derby
Leicester
Lincoln
Peterborough
Norwich
Ipswich
Colchester
Canterbury
Rochester
Maidstone
Reading
Oxford
Cambridge
Aylesbury
Bedford
Northampton
Coventry
Birmingham
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Shrewsbury
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Hull
York
Ripon
Harrogate
Scarborough
Whitby
Middlesbrough
Darlington
Stockton
Sunderland
Berwick
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Stirling
Perth
Dundee
Aberdeen
Inverness
Fort William
Oban
Ayr
Dumfries
Stranraer
Belfast
Londonderry
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Waterford
Wexford
Rosslare
Holyhead
Fishguard
Milford Haven
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Barmouth
Bangor
Conway
Rhyl
Llandudno
Caernarvon
Pwllheli
Holyhead
Douglas
Peel
Ramsey
Castletown
Port Erin
Port St. Mary
Kirkwall
Lerwick
Stornoway
Portree
Oban
Fort William
Inverness
Aberdeen
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Ayr
Dumfries
Stranraer
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Hull
York
Ripon
Harrogate
Scarborough
Whitby
Middlesbrough
Darlington
Stockton
Sunderland
Berwick
Lincoln
Peterborough
Norwich
Ipswich
Colchester
Canterbury
Rochester
Maidstone
Reading
Oxford
Cambridge
Aylesbury
Bedford
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